Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, November 19, 1823. No. 1746.

Ceylon

Government Advertisement,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until noon on the 19th day of December next, for the supply of Cash at Madras for the service of this Goverument, to the extent of Sixteen Thousand Pounds Sterling, in exchange for Debentures of the following tenor.

The Principal amount of the Debenture, expressed in British Currency, will be paid by the agent of the Island in London, Seven years and a half from the date of the Debenture: or at the option of the holder, the debenture may be exchanged at the General Treasury at Colombo, Seven years after its date, for a bill on the said Agent at sixty days sight; The debenture will bear interest for Seven Years from its date, payable half yearly, at the rate of Thirty-four Rixdollars, three fanams, and one pice Ceylon Currency, at each payment, for every Hundred Pounds of principal, if the interest be demaaded at Colombo, Madras, or Calculta: at which two last places it will be paid by the Agent for the Government, at the exchange of twelve Madras or eleven Calcutta Annas to the Ceylon Rixdollar: or at the rate of two Pounds half yearly for every Hundred Pounds, if the interest be demanded of the Agent for the Island in London.

The Debentures are transferable by endorsement, and a Form may be seen at this Office or at the Offices of Agents in Madras, Colcutta, or Bombay.

The Tenders are to express the amount which will be paid in Madras Rupees for each Pound Sterling to the Agents of the Island at Madras (Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.) The highest offer if approved of will be accepted; and if two or more offers for the whole amount are at the same rate, Government reserves to itself the right of accepting any one of them, or of dividing the amount among them.

No Tender will be attended to that does not express the rate in Madras Rupees the person tendering proposes to give, without reference to any other Tender.

Tenders will be received for any part of the sum required not being under Two Thousand Pounds, and any of such Tenders being higher than the highest Tender for the whole sum, will be acceded to in deduction from such highest Tender for the whole.

The Tenders will be opened in presence of the Lieutenant Governor, and notice given by the same Post to the parties whose Tenders are accepted, and who are considered bound by such Tender to be ready to pay in the amount to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. on the 1st January 1824 being the date the Debentures will bear, and which Debentures will be lodged with Agents at Madras, for issue to the parties on that day, or at the latest by the 15th of January 1824.

The Tenders should also specify in what sums, not less than Five hundred Pounds each, the party may wish to have the Debentures made out, observing that they must be for even Hundreds of Pounds.

By the Lieut. Governor's Com mand.
(Sigged) JOHN RODN EY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Colombo 13th October 1823.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT all persons who were Suitors in the Honorable the Recorder' Court of Small Causes from the 16th day of June 1821 to the 18th day of June now last past during which period the offices both of Clerk of the Small Causes and Master in Equity were held by WILLIAM ERSKINE Esquire, may, on application to WILLIAM FENs WICK Esquire, the present Clerk of the Small causes, within three month- from the date hereof, have their Bills, of Costs made out, taxed and delivered to them, and in case of there being any overcharge the party will be entitled to have the same refunded—Dated this 6th day of November 1823.

W. A. MORGAN
Attorney to Wm. Erskine

ખબર-ફીઆંથી-આપીકિયજે
તારીખ ૧૬ મી-જુન-
૧૮૨૧ ચીને-તારીખ ૧

નં-શંને ૧૮૨૩ શ્રવી-વીલીઅમ-
ફિરશ્રીન-ઇશ-ફોકિર-શ્રી-નામદા
ર-રીકારડર-ફોરટમાં-નાંયલા-ફ
જીઆની-ફોરટનો-ફલારફ-ઇનો-
તથા-ઇક્વીટી-શઇડનો-માશત
ર-ઇનો-તે-બાબત શરવે-લોકો
નાં-નાંયલા-ફજીઆની-ફોરટનાં-
ફરીઆદી-બાબત-ફજીઆ-ફોકિ
નો-તે-યણી-પોતાની-ફ્રશટનાં-
બીલો-આજથી-માશ-તરંતની
મુદતમાં-વીલીઅમ-ફેનવીક-ઇ
શફોકિર-જે-ફમાણાં-નાંયલા-ફ
જીઆની-ફોરટનો-ફલારફ છે-તે-
યણી-પાશે-ફરાવે-તથા-ટાકશ-
ફરાવીલીકિ- ફદાયતેમાં-ફાં-
ચડાવો-ફશેતો-તે-યણીને-પા
મુજરે-આપશે *
તા૦ ૬ ઠી-નવંબરચર
વી—
વી

बेसो मर्यादो रिकाडर याचे लाहान फिर्यादीचे सभासदांत सगळे जे वादी ते विक्रया म मोनविक इकथैर जेा तेाच आतां त्याच लाहान फिर्यादींचा कारकुन जाला आहे त्याला याजा इरामोचे तारिखेपासून तीन महिन्यांत आर्जी केली असतां त्यांचे खर्चाचो याद सिद्ध केलो जाईल॥ आणि तेमाडून अधीक देणगी घेतली असेल तर त्यांस परत न दिल्ली जाईल॥ नेवेंबर ६ च सन १८२३

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree on the Equity side of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay bearing date the 24th day of February 1812, made in a cause wherein JOSEPH de SILVA as well on behalf of himself and NICHOLAO de SILVA his nephew a minor as all other the Creditors of JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO late of Lisbon deceased who shall come in and contribute to the Expences of the Suit, are the Complainants and WILLIAM KENNEDY Administrator of JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO deceased NICHOLAO de LIMA e SOUZA, ROZARIO de QUADROS and ANNA MARIA de SOUZA Executors and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late Sir MEGUEL de LIMA e SOUZA deceased are the Defendants and revived by Order of Court bearing date the 4th day of November 1822 at the Suit of Sir ROGER de FARIA the Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said JOSEPH de SILVA deceased against REGENALDO CAITANO de NORONHA administrator of the said JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO deceased and the said ROZARIO de QUADROS and ANNA MARIA de SOUZA the Surviving Executor and Executrix of the last Will of MEGUEL de LIMA e SOUZA deceased and the Creditors of the said JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO deceased the Plaintiffs have filed their Bill of Revivor and Supplement against the Defendants and the Creditors of the said JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO deceased and the Estate in the said Decree mentioned and all Persons claiming any Debts against the Estate of the said JOSEPH VENTURA MONTANO deceased in Lisbon some time in the month of August 1807 are hereby required to come in by themselves or their Attorneys and prove their debts before the Master at his Chambers in Bombay aforesaid on or before which will be the [illegible] ee.

[illegible] Bombay 19th Nov. 1823

30 feet by 50 feet walled round, and and dividable into seven appartments, formed by three bechoves lined with yellow purpet, and kunauts at the four corners, which may be put up on one or both sides at the pleasure of the possessor. The Tent was built about the close of 1821 and is in a good state, having only been used occasionally. Further particulars may be known, on application to Messrs. LIMJEE BHICCAJEE'S Son and Co. who are empowered to sell the Tent for two thirds of the price cost, and will point out where it is to be seen.

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1823.

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION
On the 28th December next
AT THE
PREMISES

OCCUPIED by H. P. HADOW and JAMES FAWCETT Esqs. the House in Meadow Street belonging to WILLIAM MACKIE Esq. late President of the Medical Board. This House has been let at the rent of 350£ payable in England on a lease of ten years which expires on the 1st January 1824, the House may be seen on application at any time between the hours of 10 and 4. (3)

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1823.

Eduljee Cursesjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday next the 24th Instant
AT THEIR ROOM'S
AN INVOICE
OF
FASHIONABLE
JEWELLERY
Recently imported from England
CONSISTING OF

LADIES Gold Neck Chain's amethyst, Coral and Gold Earrings, Coral and Gold Brooche's, Rubies, Emerald, and Pearl Rings, fine chased Seals, Fancy Gold Breast Pins, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1823.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON MONDAY NEXT THE 24TH INSTANT
AT THEIR ROOM'S.
15 Cases superior Haut Brian Claret Dozen each.
Ditto real Cogniac Brandy 2 Do-
h.
ll be put up a few peices of
tly imported per Dorothy
NOCK:
mbay 19th Nov. 1823

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On the
PREMISES
At 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon
OF WEDNESDAY THE 26TH INSTANT
BY ORDER OF THE
Executors
To the last Will and Testament
OF THE LATE
Jonathan Michie,
Captain in the Bombay Army.

THE House in the Fort at present occupied by A. S. LE MESSURIER Esq. situated off Rampart Row and immediately in the rear of Lieutenant Col. AITCHISON'S House.

A deposite of (20) twenty per cent. on the amount of the purchase Money will be required to be paid by the purchaser immediately on the premises being knocked down, other particulars and conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, and the title Deeds may be inspected on application to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1823.

જાહેરખબર.

ઈદલજી•ખરશેદજીનાં•છોકરા

ઓ•તારીખ ૨૬ મી• ચાલતા• મહીનાંની•બુધવારને•દીને• પાછલા પોહોરનાં ૪ કલાકને• અમલે•ધેર ૧ મરનાર• જાનયન•મી કી•લશકર•ખાતાનાં• કપતાનનુ• તેહનાં•વશીઅત•નામાનાં•વકીલો નાં•હોકમથી•જે•જગા•ઉપર•ઈધ રહે•તેજજગો•ઉપર•જાહેર•લીલાં ઉં•કરીને•વેચશે•ઈધર•મી•મુ મબઈનાં•કોટમો•રામપારટ•રો• આગલ•લશ્કરનેનુ•કાલોનેલ•ઈટ

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યીશંનનાં·ઘરની·પછવાડેથે* અ
ને·ફમણે·ફિ·ઘર·મયે·ફિ·ફિશ·લીમે
જર·છશ·ફોકિર·રેફ્છે *

વેચવાની·ફોલી·ફિને·ફિ·ઘર
જે·ધણીલેશે·તેપાશેથી·તેજવેલા
ફિશધલાં·નાંણાંનાં·શેફકડે·ટકા
૨૦ ને·ફશાબે·રોફકડા·લેશે* અ
ને·ફિ·ઘરનું·ખાત·જેફને·લોવું·શેફિ
તે·ફિલજી·ખરશેદજીનાં·છોકરા
ઓ·પાશે·જાઇને·જુફિ*અને·ફિ વ
નાંફિ·બીજી·શધલી·વીગત·તથા·
બંદોબશત·વેચતી·વેલાફિ·જાહેર·
કરશે *

તા૦ ૧૯ મી·નવેમબર ૧૮૨૩

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT
Mr. Higgs
6 ENGLISH GREYHOUNDS
AND
AN ENGLISH TARRIER
Bombay 12th Nov. 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
This day WEDNESDAY the 19th Instant
AT THEIR ROOMS,
Imported on the
CATHERINE STEWART FORBES,
CAPTAIN CHAPMAN,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPPERS
AN INVOICE
OF
OILMAN'S STORES
IN EXCELLENT CONDITION
AS FOLLOWS.

SALLAD Oil in Ring Neck Decanters, Superfine Mustard in Half pound Bottles Sauces of different kinds —Cases of Pickles in large and small Bottles.

AND
50 Jars (each Jar containing 3 Gallons) of Double Boiled Linseed Oil.
Bombay, 15th Nov. 1823.

PATTERSON'S PATENT
ICE PAILS
JUST LANDED FROM THE
K. S. Forbes
AND KNOW EXPOSED FOR SALE
AT
Messrs. Kempt and Co's.

2 BOTTLE PAILS for cooling Wines or Water at ..... Rs. 75 each.
3 Bottle .... ditto .... ditto, " 110 do.
Butter Coolers..... " 40 do.
Cream Freezers..... " 60 do.
Tin case of Freezing Powders " 25 do.

By means of PATTERSON'S PATENT ICE PAILS, Wines, Water, Cream Butter, Fruits, &c. may be cooled and kept cool with a degree of efficacy and precision, hitherto unknown in this climate, the non conductor preserving the temperature of the Water for a long times after it is brought down by the Freezing Powder— The same Powder, by attending to the directions given for reproducing it, answers perpetually,— There is no difficulty in using these Pails nor is a Servant required to attend them.

Bombay, 15th November 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC ACTION
ON TURSDAY THE 25TH INSTANT
at the
BECAJEE
NESBETT LANE

THE House hold property of a Gentleman of the Civil Service about to embark for Europe.

CONSESTING OF

Modern Plate, Plated Ware Glass Ware Globe Lamps, single and double Branched Wall Shades, Queen's Ware, an English China Breakfast set.

New Furniture; Modern Couches, Circular Breakfast Table, a set of Dining Tables, Card Tables, Chairs &c. and various other articles of Furniture, Wine, Beer, Books, &c.

AT 12 O'CLOCK
will be Sold the Stock of Wine and Beer
AND AT 2 O'CLOCK

Some Standard Books, will be put, amongst which are the British Essayists, British Poets &c. &e.

N. B.—The Furniture and other articles may by served from Thursday the 20th Instant.

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1823.

For Sale
AT A
GODOWN
In Meadow's Street
NEXT DOOR TO
Mr. Gama's.

SEVERAL Desert and Breakfast setts of very elegant China Ware, the former consisting of 24 Plates, 12 Dishes of Sorts, 1 Centre Piece and 2 Sugar and Cream Bowls, the latter of 14 Coffee Cups and Saucers, 14 large sized Tea Cups and Saucers, and 14 half pints Basons and Stands, 2 large and 2 small Plates, and 24 Breakfast Plates, all ornamented with various patterns and richly finished in burnished Gold.—

Also for Sale Pale Ale from Tickell and from Barclay, Perkins & Co. of very good quality and perfectly sound, at Rs. 35 per Hhd. enquire of LIMJEE COOWASJEE at the above Godown.

Bombay 5th Nov. 1823.

Notice.

THE Subscribers to the Encyclopedia Britannica in 20 Vols. with 9 Supplementary numbers to be Raffled for at Messrs. BAXTER & CO's. Warehouse, are respectfully informed that the Raffle will take place on the 10th proximo at Eleven o'clock A. M.

A few tickets are still unsold.

Bombay, 19th Nov. 1823.

For Freight and Passage
TO
ENGLAND
THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

James Sibbald
OF 650 TONS,
Capt. James Keith Forbes.

IS expected to arrive here early in December, and to Sail in January.

The James Sibbald carries a Surgeon, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers, a plan of which may be seen at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 5th Nov. 1823.

For Passage to England or the Cape

THE SHIP.

COLUMBIA,

510 TON

CAPTAIN CHAPMAN,

NOW on her second Voyage; carries a Surgeon, and has excellent accommodations, Apply to Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO. or Captain CHAPMAN.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1823

Passage to Liverpool

BY THE

Dorothy

CAPTAIN GARNOCK

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 7TH DECEMBER

Apply to the Captain on Board

OR TO

Ritchie Stewart & Co.

Rampart Row, 11th Nov. 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 7th November 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Major Litchfield of the 2d Regiment of Cavalry to proceed to England on furlough for the recovery of his health, for a period of three yerrs from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle 10th Nov. 1823,

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased in the political Department, to appoint Lieut. Colonel E. G. Stannus to be Resident in the persian Gulph, vice Lieutenant Macleod, deceased. The Honble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assist. Surgeon Riach to le Surgeon to the Residency of Bushire, in succession to Mr. Milward, deceased.

Bombay Castle 10th Nov. 1822

In obedience to instructions received from the War Office, and communicated to this Government by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India it is hereby declared that no soldier receiving pay from the Hon'ble Company can at the same time be allowed to draw any pension or allowance from His Majesty's Government. This rule must be considered as applying to the case, of the undermentioned Out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital at present serving in the Hon'ble Company's European Regiment on this Establishment, and whose names will cease to be borne on the list of the Royal Forres viz.

John Nugent Forde,
William Sheet,
William Chapman,
Jhon Nevin,

Bombay Castle, 10 November 1823,

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council confirms a Division Order by the Officer Commanding the Surat Division of the Army, dated 23d. October, directing Lieutenant N. Lechmere of the Artillery to act as Fort Adjutant at Surat until the arrival of the Officer appointed to that situation.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for General information the following Extract (paragraphs 2d. to 4th.) of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, date 21st May last.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated 21st May, 1823.

PARA. 2d. In consequence of the report made to us by the Government of Bengal, of the melancholy extent of blindness among the Native Soldiers, arising from Cataract, and of the prevalence of Ophthalmia among the Children of the Orphan School and adverting to the great benefits which have arisen from the establishment of an Eye Infirmary at Madras under the superintendence of a Surgeon who had directed his particular attention in this Country to the treatment of dieases of the Eye, we have resolved to send out as Assistant Surgeons, one Individual on the Bengal Establishment and another on the Establishment of your Presidency, who are well qualified to practise as Oculists.

3d Having received a recommendition in favor of Mr. William Jefferson as an Individual well qualified to fulfil the object we have in view at your Presidency, he will be appointed as an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment.

4th. You will place Mr. Jeafferson on the same footing in regard to allowances as the Oculist in charge of the Eye Infirmary at Fort Saint George, and you will adopt means similar to those practised at Madras for giving to Native Soldiers and others afflicted with cataract and other discases of the Eye such relief as the zeal and science of Mr. Jeaffreson are able to afford.

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1823.

In consequence of the deaths of Lieutenants T. B. Kinsey and J. Harvey of the 9th Regiment N. I. on the 5th instant, the following promotion are made.

9th Regiment N. I.

Ensign Thomas B. Forster to be Lieut. vice Kinsey deceased. Date of Rank 6th Nov. 1823.

Ensign R. H. H. Fawecit to be Lieut., vice Harvey deceased. Do. Do.

Bombay Castle, 14th November. 1823

The undermentioned Officers, having produced the prescribed Medical Certificates are allowed to proceed to Europe on furlough for the recovery of their health, for a period of three years from the date of their Embarkation.

Major James Morse, 1st Battalion 7th Regt.

Lieutenant C. H. Johnson. 1st Bat. 6th Regt.

Lieutenant and Quarter Master H. Hancock of the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment is allowed to proceed to Europe on fourlough for one year without pay, on urgent private affairs, agreeably to the Regulations.

Bombay Castle 14th November 1823.

The following appointments have been made in the person staff of the Hon'ble the Governor.

Major Edward Ballasis to be Private Secretary in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Stannus appointed Resident at Busoire Date of appointment 11th November 1823.

Captain R. E. Burrowes of His Majesty' 20th Regiment, to be Military Secretary & Extra Aid de Camp. Ditto Do.

and

Lieutenant R. R. Gillespie of His Majesty's 4th Dragoons to be Aid-de Camp—*Do. Do.*

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Secretary.

TIGER SHOOTING.

MR. EDITOR,

Observing in your excellent paper the capital sport, our brother Nimrods have lately had Hog hunting, I take this opportunity of informing them that we have not been idle here with another kind of game. The Mominabad Sportsmen have killed *nine* Royal Tigers since the 1st of the month and one wild Cow—making a total of fifty six (56) Royal Tigers, four Panthers, and nine Neil Ghat's *in less than two years*, which remark my sporting friend *Ramrod* forgot to acquaint you, with, in his communication.

It is needless for me to enlarge on the great benefit rendered to the Cultivators by the destruction of these monsters.

The Cattle begin to graze in comparative security, and the Herdsman on returning in the evening to his village says thanks to the Samb Logue at Mominabad, I have had no loss to-day.

"*Long may they be there, and kill Tigers.*"

Your obedient servant,

RIFLE.

CAMP MOMINABAD,
October 13th 1823.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The subject of Barristers Feos has occupied much of the public attention of late in consequence of the discussions that have taken place in the Recorders Court respecting them, and, as the extent of the Court's, authority in that and other matters in which the Bar are deeply interested seems to be still involved in considerable doubt, it has occurred to me that every document that can throw any light on the practice of the Courts of Law in England, must be acceptable to the public at this particular time.

Under this impression, I enclose you a report of certain proceedings in the Court of Chancery in November 1822, taken from a number of the Times news paper of the early part of that month, and if you should entertain the same opinion with myself in respect to its publication here, you will think it deserving a place in your Columns on Wednesday next.

The talents, learning, and integrity of the present Lord Chancellor, are too well known in every corner of the British Empire, to render any attempt at enlogium necessary from my feeble pen; but as the opinions he has expressed in the matter to which I would now direct the attention of your readers, are unfortunately at variance with some of the doctrines we have heard promulgated in this settlement within the last few months, it may be useful to remind the public that of the long period of six and forty years which his Lordship states he has been in the profession, upwards of twenty have been passed in the discharge of the duties of his present high and important office.

With such experience, and the profound knowledge he is known to possess on all legal subjects, it is but fair to infer that we may place implicit confidence in the correctness of the Lord Chancellor's judgment, on the question that has induced me to trouble you with this Communication; notwithstanding the modesty with which he expressed himself doubtful of his right to interfere in the first instance.

I am Sir,

Your obed. servant.

AN ENGLISHMAN

BOMBAY,
15th Novem. 1823

OBLIGATION OF RETAINERS.

The rest of the day was occupied in discussion whether Mr. Basil Montague had taken a brief improperly in a case against which he had received a retainer. It was introduced to the Court by Mr. Horne as the petition of Mr. Lloyd in the matter of Glover, but his Lordship called upon him to show statute or common law to prove

that he had a right to decide at all. It was a very important question, whether the Lord Chancellor had jurisdiction to compel the bar to do right, or to restrain them from doing wrong. He was rather of opinion that it belonged to the 12 judges. If the parties consented, he might give his opinion as having had experience in those matters.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, for Mr. Montague, wished to wave every objection to his Lordship's jurisdiction.

The LORD CHANCELLER.---If he should be asked his opinion as John, Lord Eldon, he would give it. This was a case of bankruptcy. He did not say the question might not come before him in another form. Every day he interfered in the case of solicitors, and there might be cases to call for interference in the case of counsel. He would hear the case as an individual, but he would not regard it as a petition in bankruptcy.

Mr HORNE then preceeded to state the circumstances set forth in the petition. In the bankruptcy of Mr. Glover, Mr. Lloyd was a creditor to a considerable amount. Mr. Lloyd took the opinion of Mr. Montague in the matter, and gave him a retainer. Mr. Montague attended 12 meetings of the Commissioners in the character of counsel for Mr. Lloyd. On the 22d of February last there was a meeting of the Commissioners upon the subject of the bankrupt's final examination. On the 26th preceding a retainer was given to Mr. Montague for the bankrupt, and on the 21st a brief and fee. Mr. Lloyd having a debt to prove against the bankrupt's estate, had not intended to give a brief to Mr. Montague for the meeting of Commissioners, but he complained that Mr. Montague took a brief for the interest against which he had been contesting, and had received a retainer.

Mr. PEPYS followed.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said nothing could be clearer than that there could be no objection to the second retainer. If a counsel had a retainer from one party and no brief, and if he took a retainer and brief from the other, it was quite right, provided he gave notice to the party who gave him the first retainer. It might be a question whether a notice must be given of necessity. The general understanding was that there must be a notice. His Lordship stated his own experience on the northern circuit. It was a floating idea that no retainer bound beyond 12 months, but they of the north had not been so sharp.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL disclaimed it for the western circuit

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. Mr. TRESLOVE and Mr. MONTAGUE spoke on the other side at great length. The last gentleman mentioned, as an instance of the evils of retaining, that the late Lord Lonsdale had retained the whole northern circuit against a Lakepoet, (we believe) Mr. Wordsworth. It was right to mention that the present lord paid every farthing—£10,000.

Mr. HORNE replied.

The LORD-CHANCELLOR. after having repeated all the circumstances of the case, gave it as his clear opinion that no blame could be attached to Mr. Montague. The necessity of the notice depended very much on the nature of the case. It appeared that Mr. Lloyd's attorney did in fact know that a brief was given to Mr. Montague, and did not himself mean to give him a brief. Mr. Reddish, the attorney, acted upon an idea which many held, but it was an erroneous one. He had known the greatest evils occasioned by retainers when great men in that Court oppressed little men. The understanding and practice of the bar were founded in reason, and for the benefit of the public, not of the bar. During 48 years that he had been in the profession, this was the first time the question was publicly discussed before any Court. It was against all practice and principle that a retainer should preclude counsel from taking a brief. The evils of such a doctrine proved to demonstration that nothing could be worse, whatever *prima facie* aspect the contrary practice had, and he admitted that there was something unpleasant in it. Here the retainer had been in a matter of bancruptcy. By the way, the poor bankrupt gave a larger fee than the rich creditor. It was quite consistent to hold a retainer for the bankrupt, and for Lloyd. The observations of Mr. Lee, attorney for the bankrupt, ought not to have prevented Mr. Reddish from communicating with Mr. Montague There could be no obligation of confidence in such a transaction. Mr. Montague, too, mentioned to the commissioners at once the painful situation in which he stood, and offered to refer the case then. No blame whatever could be imputed.

Mr. MONTAGUE said he did not ask costs.

Bombay.

Prices of Cotton Dokra Rs.	110 *a* 113	Per Surat Candy.
for China	116 *a* 122	
Europe	130 *a* 134	
Pepper with Drawback to Seller.	110 *a* 112	Per 588

Freight to London £ 6

EXCHANGE.

Govt. Paper Remittable 140 B'y. Rs. | 100 Siccas
Ditto — Non Remittable 118 do. do.
Bills on London at 6 ms sight 1 | 8 *a* 1 | 8½
Calcutta 103 ½ Per 100 Sa. Rupees.
Madras 98 ½ 100 Mad. Do.

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOVEMBER 1823.

We have much pleasure in announcing the safe arrival of the Investigator from Calcutta in the Harbour on Wednesday evening last with the Hon'ble Mr. Adam on board. The Hon'ble the Governor received Mr. Adam on landing and returned with him to Pareli. A Salute in honour of his arrival was fired early on Thursday, morning. We are glad to hear that Mr. Adams health is improved by the Voyage.

Whilst the anxiety of the public both in England and in India has been directed to plans for facilitating the intercourse between the two countries through the medium of Steam Vessels, we are gratified to learn that the attention of the Bombay Government has been engaged in an object no less important but more easy of attainment, namely the improvement of the internal intercourse of India. A plan, we understand is now under experiment for mounting the Dawke, in the line of communication with Calcutta, to be conveyed at the rate of Eight miles an hour on the average. We are not aware of the existence of any difficulty to the success of the measure, and to its prosecution even during the Monsoon; and entertain no doubt that when the Riders shall have been trained to their duty, and the machine brought to its regular operation, that, between many of the stages, if not the whole, the Dawke may be conveyed at the rate of at least ten miles an hour; which taking the distance to be run at 1300 miles give only six days, as the period within which the correspondence can be carried on between the two Presidencies;—a facility of intercourse involving advantages of no ordinary consideration, equally of a political and commercial nature.

In addition to the news received by the Milford from China, contained in our last, we have been favoured with the following extract from a letter dated Canton 2d August 1823.

"The Affair with the Topaze Frigate must be argued again. The Viceroy expects or pretends to expect that two men will be delivered up to the Chinese, and the Committee have determined to detain the Company's Ships at Lintin till the demand is complied with."

We regret that we are unable to state whether the present Springs will be high enough to launch the Asia; should they be so, we are informed that the launch will probably take place to-morrow, but we would recommand our friends, who are desirous of witnessing the spectacle to make further enquiry in the course of the day.

An interesting Discourse of *Mr. Colebrooke*, at the first Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Great Britain will be found near the end of our selections for this day's Gazette.

Our readers will find by our extracts from the Irish Papers that that country still continues in a most disturbed state.

The Castlereagh will be ready to sail on the 25th instant, and may be expected to leave this on or before the 1st of December.

The Extracts from the few London Papers received by the Columbia, which some of our friends have been so kind as to lend us, go to confirm the general statement published in our Extra of the Success of the French Arms in Spain.

The following Paragraph which we copy from our co-temporary of the Courier which, by the way, is without date, tho' we may presume the Courier has taken it from some of the Papers received by the Columbia, evinces the deranged state of affairs in Portugal.

"Letters received from Oporto state, that City is suffering under all the terrors and confusion of a Military predominance. The Soldiers availing themselves of the power and versatility acquired by their double treachery, oppress impartially the Royalists and Constitutionalists. It is rather a curious fact that an application has been made by the Portuguese Government to the Dutch Consul at Lisbon, for a copy of the Constitution of the Netherlands, granted in the year 1814, under the auspices of England. The Consul not having a

copy in his possession, nor contemplating the possibility of such a request, had written his Court to obtain one properly authenticated.—Why did not the Portuguese Government apply to their oldest friend and Ally England?"

The Lords of the Admiralty have withdrawn their permission to merchsnt vessels to hoist the union jack as a signal for a pilot, and have directed that the signal jack hereafter to be used by merchant vessels shall have an entire white border, 1-5th of the breadth of the jack itself, exclusive of such border. The regulation to take place on the 1st of January, 1824; and with vessels returning from foreign voyages on the 1st of July, 1824.

The Courier,—July 15.

COMMODORE GRANT.

Commodore Grant reached town, on Wednesday, when an appropriate salute was fired, on his landing, from the ramparts of Fort William. The following paragraph, on the probable stay of the Commodore in Bengal, is copied from the MADRAS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 19th instant, received yesterday :—

"The Commodore, we understand, remains in Bengal about a month, and should the weather permit at the time, proposes calling here, on the passage down the bay."

Calcutta Journal October 31.

As we did not receive the Paper containing the King's Speech in time last Wednesday to insert it in all the Extras, which we sent to our outstation friends, we take this opportunity of re-publishing it.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was this day Prorogued by Commission, his MAJESTY not deeming it advisable to risk the possible consequences to his health, of going through the fatigue of the ceremony.

The Commissioners were the LORD CHANCELLOR, the Archbishop of CANTERBURY Lord HARROWBY, Earl of LIVERPOOL, and Earl of WESTMORLAND.

The House of Commons were summoned to the Bar at two o'clock precisely. The Commission for giving the Royal Assent to certain Bills, and for Proroguing the Parliament, was then read, and the several Bills having received the Royal Assent, the LORD CHANCELLOR proceeded to deliver the following speech :—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by his MAJESTY, in releasing you from your attendance in Parliament, to express to you his MAJESTY's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity wherewith you have applied yourselves to the several objects which his MAJESTY recommended to your attention, at the opening of the Session t

"His MAJESTY entertains a confiden expectation that the provisions of internal regulation, which you have adopted with respect to Ireland, will, when carried into effect, tend to remove some of the evils which have so long afflicted that part of the United Kingdom.

"We are commanded to assure you, that you may depend upon the firm, but temperate, exercise of those powers which you have entrusted to his MAJESTY, for the suppression of violence and outrage in that country, and for the protection of the lives and properties of his MAJESTY's loyal subjects.

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that his MAJESTY is enabled to contemplate the flourishing condition of all branches of our commerce and manufactures, and the greatest abatement of those difficulties which the Agricultural Interest has so long and so severely suffered.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We have it in command from his MAJESTY to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year, and to assure you that he has receieved the sincerest pleasure from the relief which you have been enabled to afford his people, by a large reduction of Taxes.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"His MAJESTY has commanded us to inform you that he continues to receive from all foreign Powers, the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this Country.

"Deeply as his MAJESTY still regrets the failure of his earnest endeavours to prevent the interruption of the peace of Europe, it affords him the greatest consolation that the principles upon which he has acted, and the policy which he has determined to pursue, have been marked with your warm and cordial concurrence as consonant with the interest, and satisfactory to the feelings of his people."

Parliament was than prorogued to Tuesday the 30th September.

The Courier July 19.

The Reverend D. Corrie, L. L. B. Senior Chaplain of this Presidency was this-day installed Archdeacon of Calcutta with the usual ceremonies.

John Bull October 25.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Owen Poole, 2d Bat. 5th Regt N, I.
Lieut. R. Philipps, 1st Bat. 1st Gr. Regt,
Ensign H Hood, 2d | 31 Regt.
Lieut. George Moore, 2d | 12th Regt.
Lieut. Thos. Briggs.
Lieut. Col. Kennet.
Capt. D. Capon, 1st Gren. Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. C. Crawley, 21 | 2d Regt.
Do. T. Stalker, Pioneers.
Do. Owen Poole, 21 Bat. 5th Regt.
Ensign F. A. Arnaud, 21 | 11th Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE, and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 11 Ship Columbia (Free Trader J. Chapman from Liverpool.
12, Ship Thetis, C. F. Davies, from Rangoon 1 August.
Do. The H. C. Surveying Ship Investigator, D. Ross, from Calcutta, 15th September Madras 4 Oct.

PASSENGERS.

Per Thetis —Mr. David Lachlan Free Mariner.
Ditto Investigator, The Hon'ble M. Adam.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 17 Armed Ketch Chacer Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy to Surat.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Castlereagh, for London.
K. S. Forbes, for ditto.
England, for ditto.
Dorothy, for Liverpool.
James Scott, for Bengal.

Calcutta

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 28. Ship Orient Captain White From England Left May 28.
Do. 25 Ship Grenada Captain A. Anderson From Madras Left Oct. 10.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 27, 1823.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. THOMAS GRENVILLE,—ROBARTS,—GLENELG,—OGLE CASTLE,—LADY CAMPBELL,—ELIZA, proceeded down
Kedgeree,—H. C. Ships ERNAAD, and RESEARCH,—FLORA, SOPHIA, and PLANET, (Pilot Vessels,) passed down
New Anchorage.—H. M Ships LIFFEY and ALLIGATOR,—H. C. Ships PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES, and MINERVA,—L'ARMIDE, (Frigate).
Saugor.—LADY EAST, proceeded down.

The FAZAROBANY, arrived off Mrs. Ross's Ghaut, on the 26th instant,—ROCKINGHAM, (H. C. S.), arrived off Champaul Ghaut, on the 27th instant.—ANGELICA, arrived off Champaul Ghaut, yesterday morning.

PASSENGERS.

List of Passengers per H. C. S. Orient. Captain White, from London the 28th of May.

From London.—Mrs. Clarke Abel; Misses Jane Poole, S. Kennedy, E. Burney, Jane Adams, and E. D. Adams; Messrs. W. O. Adams, A. Derridon, and F. Derridon, returning to Bengal; Mr. William Hawkins, Free Mariner; Mr. A Shaw, Volunteer Pilot Service.

From the Cape of Good Hope.—Thomas Browne, and S. M. Boulderson, Esqs. of the Civil Service; Capt. C. Peach, Native Infantry.

Lieut. David Sheriff, Bengal Native Infantry, and Mrs. Sheriff, were left behind at the Cape of Good Hope, on account of Mrs. Sheriff's bad state of health.

The Purser of the ORIENT reached Town yesterday morning, with her Packets.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

DEATHS.

On Thursday the 13th instant, Master Joseph Antonio Pereira, son of Mr. J. A. Pereira, aged 14 years and 10 months, after an lingering illness of 12 days, which he bore with Christian fortitude, leaving his parents to lament his untimely loss, which is greatly felt by them and Friends, from his promising qualifications in so early an age.

Deus dedit,
Deus abstulit,
Sit nomen Domini benedictum.

At Deesa on the 10th of last Month of a Putrid fever William Gibson, aged nine years, Son of the late Sergeant Major Gibson H. M. 17th Light Dragoons.

On the 15th ultimo Sergeant Major Kinsley 2nd

Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry aged 23 years of the same kind of fever.

At Camp on the Bunass near Deesa on the 7th Instant of fever Ensign Philip Parkhouse of the 2d Batt. 2d Regt Native Infantry, a young officer of great promise sincerely regretted by all his acquaintance and particularly by the whole of his Brother officers to whom his loss is a subject of the deepest regret.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGE.

At Madras, by Special Licence, at St. George's Church, on Monday, the 29th ultimo, by the Reverend W. Thomas, Lieutenant Joseph Simmons, of H. M. 41st Regiment, to Matilda, the youngest Daughter of William Rutter Esq.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 23d October, the Lady of E. Paschoud, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the Evening of the 26th Oct. Mrs. Joseph Leal, of a Son.

At Garwarrah, on the 10th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant and Ajutant T. B. Malden, 1st Battalion 9th Regiment, Native Infantry of a Daughter.

At Bullygunge, on the 24th instant, the Lady of Captain T. Macan, 16th Lancers of a Daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 21st instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Richards, Commanding 2nd Battalion 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

On the 25th instant, the Lady of Charles Knowles Robison, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Chunnernagore, on the 23d October, Carel Imbert, Esq. late resident of the Netherland possessions at Calcapore.

At Kurnal, on the 9th October, Lieut. P. Middleton, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry.

At Berhompore, on the 23d October, Captain W. Read, of His Majesty's 28th Foot.

At the Presidency, on the 25th instant, Felicia Elizabeth Selby, the Infant Daughter of Lieutenant John Selby Heb, of Artillery.

At Chowringhee, on the 21st Instant, the infant Son of the Honorable Mr. Fendall.

Madras.

BIRTHS.

On Saturday evening, the 1st Instant, the Lady of John Arathoon Esq. of a Son.

At the Presidency, yesterday, Wednesday the 5th Instant, Mrs. Parr, the wife of William Parr, Esq. of a Son.

At Belgaum, on the 14th October, the Lady of Major F. W. Wilson, of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 24th of October, at Mongalore, in the 25th years of her age, Elizabeth, wife of William Seefield, Esq. of the Civil Service, Judge and Criminal Judge at that Station.

On Monday morning, the 27th Instant, at Trichinopoly, Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchel, the wife of Mr. William Mitchell, Writer in the Store, after a lingering illness.

Europe.

MARRIAGES.

On the 31st May last, in the Cathedral Church, at Quebec, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Quebec, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Mills, Chaplain to his Majesty's Forces, Captain Frederick Arabin, R. A., fourth son of Henry Arabin, Esq. of Maglare, County of Meath, Ireland, to Miss Eliza Mountain, eldest daughter of the Lord Bishop of Quebec.

On Wednesday last, at Dawlish, Devon, by the Rev. Dr Perkins, George Federick Davis, Esq. to Lucy Martha, second daughter of F. R. Holdsworth, Esq of Clapham Rise, Surrey.

BIRTHS.

July 16, in Harley-street, the lady of Charles Robinson, Esq. of a son,

On the 8th inst. at Douglas House, near Cork, the lady of John Callaghan, Esq. of a daughter.

On Thursday last, in New-sreet, Spring-gardens, the lady of J. H. Tremayne, Esq. M. P. of a daughter.

On Tuesday last, in Montague-street, Portman-square the lady of W. J. St. Aubyn, Esq. of a son.

DEATHS.

July 15, at Carshalton, Surrey, Mrs. Elizabeth Wallace.

At Brighton, on Friday last, at his daughter's Mrs. Coote Martin's, Samuel Rolleston, Esq. aged 80.

On the 2d inst. at his house, in the Kent-road, age 60, Charles Brewer, Esq. late of the Royal Naval Asylum at Greenwich, and formerly Secretary to Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart.

On Saturday last, at his residence, at Limehouse, John Tebbut, Esq. deservedly respected by all who knew him.

On Tuesday last, at Bosworth Park, Leicestershire, Mrs. Pochin, relict of the late Colonel George Pochin, of Bour Abbey, Lincolnshire, and eldest daughter and, ultimately, sole heiress of Sir Wolstan Dixie, Bart. formerly of Bosworth Park,

On the 17th inst. at Garrett House, Harriot, the wife of Mr. Thos. Bush, aged 37 years.

On Wednesday last, at his house, No. 11, New Burlington-street, Andrew Mathias, Esq. in his 56th year, deeply lamented by his family and friends.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Buy.	October 29, 1823.	Sell.
	PREMIUM.	
36 8	Six per Cent. Remittable	35 8
11 12	New five per cent. Certificates.	11 0

Exchange on London 1s. 11d. to 2s. per Sa. Rup.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....per Cent.	3	0
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange... "	2	8
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date,.. "	4	0
Do. 2 Months Certain,..... "	3	8

BANK SHARES.—*Premium 56 to 58 per Cent—nominal.*

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sicca Rupees,	207 4	*a per*	100	207 0
Doubloons,.....	30 8	*a each*		31 8
Joes, or Pezas,.....	17 8	*a* "		18 0
Dutch Ducats,.....	4 4	*a* "		4 12
Louis D'Ors,.....	8 4	*a* "		8 8
Silver 5 Franc Pieces,.....	190 4	*a per*	100	199 0
Star Pagodas,.....	3 6½	*a each*		3 0
Sovereigns,.....	10 12	*a* "		11 7
Bank of England Notes,....	10 8	*a* "		10 8

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES.

Remittable Loans,.....Rs.	34 8
Unremittable ditto, at 5 per cent.....	12 0
Bills of Excange on the Court of Directors, 18 months,.....	34 0
Bank Shares.....	6,000 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,.....	208 8
Notes on Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest,..... ... . at	3½ pr. ct.
Government Bills, Discounted,..... at	2½ pr. ct.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 Months,..... at	2½ pr. c.

SUPREME COURT OCT. 22, 1823.

To day, the first day of term, the Honourable the Judges took their seats on the bench at the usaal hour, and the session being opened in form the following gentlemen were called of the Grand Jury.

FOREMAN—C. SWEEDLAND, ESQ.

Hon. C. R. Lindsay.	John Hunter, Esq.
Andrew Stirling, Esq.	William P. Palmer, Esq.
Aug. Chas. Floyer, Esq.	Rod. Robertson, Esq.
Nath. Alexander, Esq.	E. P. Schalch, Esq.
P. Y. Lindsay,	John Smith, Esq.
Robert Saunders, Esq.	William Sutton, Esq.
Alexander Colvin, Esq.	John O. Beckett, Esq.
James Calder, Esq.	Edward Barnett, Esq.
John Bagshaw, Esq.	S. Lamprimandaye, Esq.
Joseph Dorin, Esq.	Penniston Lambe, Esq.
Thomas. R. Davison, Esq.	David Morrison, Esq.
Willis Earle, Esq.	Robert Brown, Esq.
Hugh Forbes, Esq.	Thomas Vibart, Esq.
Simon Frazer, Esq.	Thomas P. Biscoe, Esq.
Matthew Gisborne Esq.	Charles Mackenzie, Esq.
James Cullen, Esq.	Wm. A. Chalmers, Esq.
Francis T. Hall, Esq.	Thomas A. Shaw, Esq.
Jonah John Hogg, Esq.	

The Grand Jury having been sworn, they were addressed by the Hon'ble Sir A. Buller in the following words, :—

I am happy to have it in my power to congratulate you on the very small number of cases, which appear in the present Calender. At the last Sessions the numbers were also small, and although I am fully aware that other causes besides the decrease of crime may account for the decrease of commitments, yet I cannot help hoping from that connected with other circumstances, that in point of fact the number of offences latterly have been diminished. About two or three years since, the practice of gaming among the lower classes was carried to a very great height, and public places of resort openly held for that purpose,—particularly by the Chinese part of the population. This naturally led to thefts of every description, but that practice, I understand, has been to a great degree put down by the activity of the Police, and by the additional powers which were given to the magistrates by a regulation passed for that purpose in 1820. The increase also which was made to the Police Establishment, and the more respectable footing upon which the thannadars have been placed by the addition made to their salaries, have I trust tended to prevent the commission of crime with the same frequency as formerly. It must be remembered, however, that no watchfulness on the part of the Police will be sufficient unless there is some corresponding care on the part of the inhabitants also. Among the few cases which will be bronght before you, three or four are on charges of forgery, and I cannot help feeling, that that crime has been carried to a much greater extent than it otherwise would have been from the little caution which appears to me to be used in paying and discounting bills by the mercantile houses of this place, and one successful fraud of this nature in particular leads always to the commission of many more. I make this observation not only in consequence of the informations now returned by the Magistrates, but of former trials in this Court in which it has appeared that bills have been paid when little similarity has existed between the real and forged signatures, and when the persons whose names have been forged have been either the partners of established houses, or Europeans well known in this place. In one of the cases in the present calendar, three successive forgeries are charged to have been committed of three negociable instruments in the short space of six weeks. In each of the cases Messrs. Lamb and Co. are the alleged drawers, Messrs. Palmer and Co. the acceptors, and a clerk, I think, of Messrs. Lamb and Co's the Endorser, all partie

living within a short space of the Commercial Bank with whom the two first bills were actually discounted, notwithstanding the names of the drawers, acceptors, and endorser are all stated to be forged, and though they are irregular in their form, as they purport to be promissory notes of Messrs. Lamb and Co. though drawn upon and accepted by Messrs. Palmer and Co.

In one case indeed, the informations on which I have only had an opportunity of reading this morning I am sorry to observe that a much more methodized plan of forgery has been contemplated than I remember to have seen attempted since I have been in this country. This plan had been matured considerately; copper plates engraven to represent the notes of the Hindostan, and I believe, the Bengal Bank; Silver Stamps for the fabrication of water marks, and other implements used by experienced forgers have been seized, and steps have been taken for imitating not only the notes of these two Banks, but also the Company,s paper, and some notes have been found in a finished state. I trust however the fraud has been detected before any great evil has originated from it. I am not aware in what measure it is intended to indict the prisoners, but should they be indicted for the forgery I would remark that crime consists in making a false instrument with intent to defraud. That intent is generally proved by the uttering and passing it off, but that intent may be proved by other evidence and the offence may be complete though no publication has taken place, and consequently no injury has been sustained nor immediately attempted to be effected by offering to pass it off.

With respect to the crimes with which the other Prisoners are charged, it does not occur to me that any legal points will arise out of the usual course, and I shall therefore not trouble you with any observation on them. [*Hurk.*

The Government Gazette,—Oct. 27.

CALCUTTA,—MONDAY, OCT. 27, 1823.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL (Mr. Compton) applied to the Court that a reference may be made to the master, by whom, how and in what manner, certain religious ceremonies were to be performed.

The learned gentleman stated that the eremonies in question had formerly been performed by two brothers jointly, and that on the death of one of them, they had been performed by the survivor and the widow. These continued to do so up to the last Kali Puja, when the widow making some disturbance, the other yielded to her and allowed her to perform them during the last year, understanding that he was to do them for the next year. The year had now nearly expired, and the applicant had made preparations for the performance of the next Kali Puja, which was now approaching. The woman had also made preparations for the same purpose and the applicant thinking himself entitled to perform the required duties made the application to the Court.

Mr. FURGUSSON objected to the reference, on the ground that bringing the party in any case before the master was a very onerous proceeding.

Reference granted.

HABEAS CORPUS.

In the affair of Beebee Nujan.

Mr. PEMBERTON, a few days ago applied for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* in the case of this woman, and to day in consequence of the mandate of the Court, she was brought befor it.

Mr. TURTON, in support of the return, said that he had only to state as in the case of the Hottentot Venus that the woman was married and was living where she was of her accord, and that like a good wife, she preferred living with her husband to living with her grandmother.

Mr. PEMBERTON observed that he had every reason to be convinced that the woman had been tampered with, and ill-used since this application was made, and that she feared to give her evidence in the presence of some of the persons who accompanied her.

BEEBEE NUJAN, the person in question, being examined on the subject, gave evidence to the following effect.—She came from whence she was by her own consent;—She was taken away by stealth and caused to be maried; her hasband would not allow her aunts or any one to see her: Mr. PEMBERTON observed that she was afraid to give her evidence before the people in court.

Mr. TURTON remarked that while Mr. Pemberton was her protector she need fear any thing.

She was then told to speak as she thought, without being afraid, and on this she said that her hasband would not let her aunt come to see her and had sold two houses belonging to her; if he would not do so again and give her back the houses, she would live with him; she has no recollection of what ceremonies took place at the marriage done in a private house; it took place about 15 days ago; she could not desire to go to her aunts, when her husband would not allow them to come to her; where she has lately been living, strangers have come to give her advice.

The COURT desired her to go where she liked and a man from Court went along with her and afterwards it was ordered that she should first go to her aunts and then where she liked.

She agreed to this, and retired with her aunt, who seemed heartily delighted at the order of the Court.—*Hurkaru.*

The Assemblies.—The first public Assembly at the Town Hall this season will take place on Wednesday night. The following hints have been communicated to us which are highly deserving the attention of those concerned in the arrangements to be adopted.

"I observe a Committee of Stewards elected for the managemen of the Assemblies, but I am not aware with what powers they are invested; whether they are simply to wear badges of distinction in the Ball room, and get partners for the young and old bachelors and spinsters, or their honorary duties are to extend to the substantial parts of the entertainment to supper, wines, &c. If to the former I have nothing to say to them, but if they are privileged to see that in all respects the Assemblies are what the public with them to be, to see that they are calculated to afford pleasure and satisfaction to those who have a right to be pleased and satisfied, I have a few hints to suggest to them.

The Suppers on the old plan are generally considered the most comfortless and unpleasant things that can be imagined.

At 12 o'clock the company descend to the Marble Hall, which after the warmth of the Ball room is as cold as charity,—there they remain, stunned by the rattling of chairs on the marble, for twenty minutes or half an hour perhaps, and then, nine out of ten, prepare to go home without venturing up stairs again. In consequence there is always a crowd of people waiting for their palankeens and carriages in the lobby below and generally standing in a strong northerly current of air. A large portion of the ladies, however, do not stay till supper. Under these circumstances the Balls have been, and always will be indifferently attended, for a Ball cannot be looked upon as well attended when half of the company go away often before 11 o'clock and three fourths of the remainder immediately after supper. The old plan of supper at twelve o'clock is therefore radically a bad one, and not calculated to attract the company, and keep it together.

If the plan of the *Conversaziones*, which succeeded so well, be carried into effect at the Assemblies, there is a great chance of every object being attained. Let the refreshments be laid out as on those occasions, along one side of the ball room, on a high range of tables, excluding chairs, and there will be no danger of the dancing party breaking up at the ominous hour of twelve as in former seasons. It is of course intended that there should be supper in the Marble Hall for the Gentlemen after the Ladies have retired."

On Wednesday evening, we understand the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL and LADY AMHERST propose to honor the Assembly with their presence, and that they will enter the Ball room about 9 o'clock.

Steam Navigation.—We are informed that an application has been made to the Sheriff of Calcutta, signed by a great number of the principal inhabitants, Civil and Military, for the purpose of convening a Meeting at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 5th of November, for the discussion of the feasibility and expedience of establishing a Steam Vessel Company in Bengal. The interesting and important nature of the scheme will no doubt ensure a full attendance.—*Government Gazette.*

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

Whoever surveys with the feelings of a christian philanthropist, the intellectual darkness and debasing superstitution, which cover the land, cannot but view with approbation and delight, the disinterested labours of those benevolent men—of all denominations of our common religion—who are exerting themselves in every quarter, to spread the light of the Gospel, and plant the cross where the badges of idolatry have hitherto prevailed. Among the several bodies which compose the goodly company of missionaries in the east, our eyes delight to dwell on the sober and steady march of that, which unfolds the truths of revelation in a "form of sound words," hitherto unrivalled by any human composition. It is, therefore, that we seize every opportunity of more immediately watching its progress; and we now have the pleasure to acquaint the Calcutta public, that "the performance of Evening Worship at St. James' Church, will commence on Sunday next at seven o'clock, and will continue at that hour until further notice."—This will make the third regular place of worship, where Divine Service will be performed twice on every Sunday.

Madras.

OCTOBER 28, 1823.

Rate of Exchanges and Price of Company's Paper.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 6d per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 8¼. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 9d. per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 95 to 97 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper Remittable 33¼ per cent. pm.
Unremitable 12 to 14.

The heavy Rain which has fallen since our last report, has more than supplied the deficiency required to give the average supply for October—the Weather for some days has been fine for the Season—and yesterday morning, with the Atmosphere perfectly clear, there was a heavy dew on the ground such as is usually found after the Monsoon; the Thermometer however continues high in the middle of the day, attended by a great degree of sultriness in the Atmosphere

Although the weather is such, that any Vessel might venture into the Roads—and the Wind has not been so unfavorable as might be looked for at this Season, yet we cannot now expect any of the Ships from England that were to have called here on the way to Bengal—these we must expect will proceed to Calcutta on the other side of the Bay—we have Papers of that Presidency to the 21st ultimo, which do not announce the arrival of any of the Ships in question. A report however prevailed that the *Windsor Castle* had reached the Bengal River. The H. C. Ship *Wellington* from this place had arrived.

Govt. Gaz. November 6.

The *Boyne*, Captain Lawson has fortunately been able to make the Roads, having left England on the 17th of June—the same time with the late arrivals in Bengal—and Madeira the 8th of July.

Passengers for Calcutta,—Captains War, J. Latty, James Carnie, Surgeon; Eugene Finnerty, Assistant Surgeon.

Add. Sup. to the Mad. Gov. Gaz. Nov. 6.

English News.

BRITISH TRAVELLER.

FRIDAY EVENING. JULY 18.

Expresses from Paris, bring the papers of Wednesday. Barcelona is now said to be invested, and the blockade by sea and land is complete. The French General's despatches continue to breathe the usual strain of *gasconade*. After various attacks by the investing army—in one of which 4,000 men are represented to have been dislodged from a strong position—the total aggregate of killed on the part of the *assailants*, is stated at 15, and of wounded at 1,500! It will be seen that the Cortes continue to discuss the state of affairs, notwithstanding blockade of Cadiz.

The prorogation of Parliament is fixed for tomorrow; but we regret to find, that his Majesty's health will not admit of his going through the ceremony in person. It were difficult to suggest a satisfactory reason for the successive excitment of expectation that has been so unmeaningly played off upon the public feeling. At the review, in Hyde-park, the expectation of his Majesty's presence, attracted an immense multitude—and at that on Hounslow Heath the concourse was yet greater. The prorogation by his MAJESTY in person was next confidently announced. The sole merit to which the advisers of these communicattons can lay claim, is, the timely promulgation, that, the prorogation will be by Commission.

The marriage of the Hon. Mr. WILLIAM LASCELLES, third son of the Earl and Countess of HAREWOOD, and the Hon. Miss HOWARD, daughter of Viscount and Viscountess MORPETH, will take place in the course of the ensuing month, at Bishopthorp, the seat of the Archbishop of YORK, in Yorkshire. His Grace will perform the nuptial ceremony, which will be attended by the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, Earl of CARLISLE, Earl and Countess of HAREWOOD, Viscount and Viscountess MORPETH, and a large party of the surrounding Nobility and Gentry.

The celebrated Marshal SOULT, his son, and suite, arrived at the Talbot Inn, Shrewsbury, on Monday evening; and next morning proceeded on their road to Dublin.

We have authority for announcing, that in the middle of January next, the Rev. Dr. GABELL will retire from the Head-Mastership of Winchester College, and that the Rev. Mr. DAVID WILLIAMS will succeed him in that dignified and important office.

This is the anniversary of his MAJESTY'S Coronation. The usual demonstrations took place on the occasion. The morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells, and the Park and Tower guns were fired at one o'clock.

Mr. ROTHSCHILD is said, to be the probable purchaser of the Caversham Estate. The immense profits of the French Loan will alone enable him to complete this purchase. It is computed not to exceed 150,000*l.* sterling.—*Morn. Paper.*

The Persian Minister and suit, accompanied by Lieut. Colonel D'ARCY, of the Royal Artillery, Mr. PERCY, and Mr. ARMSTRONG, arrived at the Falcon Inn, Gravesend, on Tuesday evening, where they partook of a farewell dinner. On Wednesday morning the party repaired on bord a Government Yacht, under the command of Lieut. MILLER, of his Majesty's ship *Cambridge*, which reached the Nore about two o'clock. The *Jasper* sloop of war immediately fired the usual salute, and hoisted the blue peter at her mizen. The Commissioner's barge from Sheerness conveyed his Excellency on board where he was received with marked attention by Captain ARBUTHNOT, and most heartily cheered by the respective crews. The *Jasper* then got under weigh, and proceeded on her voyage with a favourable breeze.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain RICHARD GLASPOOLE, of the ship *Buckinghamshire*, took leave of the Court previous to departing for China direct.

It may be proper to state, that the account of the marriage ceremony of Prince OSCAR of Sweden, in yesterday's *Courier* was copied from a morning paper.

On Thursday (10th inst.) Mr. Serjeant TORRENS was sworn in, before the LORD CHANCELLOR of Ireland, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of that Kingdom, in the room of the late Justice FLETCHER.

Lately died, at Paris, Mr. NICHOLAS CLARY, formerly merchant in Marseilles, and who had acquired a large fortune by commercial speculations. Mr. CLARY was brother to the present Queen of SWEEDEN and to Madame JOSEPH BUONAPARTE. He constantly refused the titles, honours, and appointments, that had been offered to him.

Died, on Tuesday week, at Preston, in a fit of apoplexy, the Rev. JOHN HARRISON, Incumbent Curate of Grimsurgh, near Preston, and late one of the Masters of the Free Grammar School at the latter place. This gentleman was preparing for publication an *Entymological Enchiridion*, great part of which is printed; and what renders it more remarkable is, that at the time of his death he was transcribing part of the copy, and that moment finished writing the line "subpœna, a *summons*," the ink of which was wet on the paper when he was found a lifeless corpse on the floor, his spirit having been *summoned* to the bar of the ALMIGHTY.

[*Courier July*, 17.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 21.

"CITY, TWO O'CLOCK.

"The French Funds, as well as all Foreign Stock have advanced at Paris; letters by the Expresses to-day mention, that the Réntes on Saturday left off at 91f 65c, but in the course of the day had touched 91f 80c. The Scrip had been sold at 2¼ premium which is as high a quotation as any since the Loan was contracted for. In Spanish Bonds there had not been much business transacted.

"Our own Funds opened this morning at 83, but rose to 83¼.

"In the Foreign Funds there is no material alteration. Spanish Bonds are

pretty stationary at 32⅓ and 33; Colombain Bonds are 1 per cent higher and the French Scrip may be quoted at 1½ and 2 per cent. prem"

We have re[illegible]y Express, the *Etoile* of Friday evening. It contains news of much interest, if not of great importance.

Intelligence from Montoro, dated July 6, states that a Constitutional partisan had excited some alarm in that vicinity, by assembling a troop of renegadoes, amounting to about 300, who shouted *Riego for ever*! Four of the inhabitants who replied to these vociferations, by exclamatios of "Our God for ever," were instantly massacred. The peasantry armed themselves with domestic weapons, and, on their approach these wretches dispersed. An active pursuit of them is on foot.

A despatch from Viscount Donnadieu, dated Martorel, the 9th inst. addressed to Marshal Moncey, gives an account of the dislodgement of the enemy from the position of Molins del-Rey, in which he highly praises the intrepidity of the troops employed on that occasion, and makes especial mention of the distinguished conduct of various officers.

ROYAL ORDINANCE.—LOUIS, &c.

"On the Report of our Minister Secretary of State for the department of the Interior. Having cognition of the letter addressed on the 4th inst. by our cousin the Duke de la Rochefoucault, to the Prefect of Police, we have ordained and ordain as follows:—

"Art. 1. The functions of Inspector-General of the Institution for the promotion of Arts and Trade, of Member of the Council-General of Prisons, of Council-General of Mauufactures, of the, Council of Agriculture, of the Council-General of the Hospitals of Paris, and of the Council-General of the Department of Police are hereby revoked.

"Art. 2. Our Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Interior, is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance.

"At our Castle of the Thuilleries, July 14, of the year of Grace 1823, and of our reign the 29th.

(Signed) "LOUIS.

(Countersigned) "CORRIERE,

The Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Interior.

"The following is a copy of the letter of the Duke de la Rochefoucault, which has provoked the rigorous decision (but just and worthy of a firm and Royal Government) which has been adopted towards him.—

LIANCOURT, JULY 4.

"Sir,—I have received the letter which you have done me honour to address me, and inclosing the Ordinance of his Majesty relative to the Special Council of the Prisons of Paris I have long expected the supression of this Council, whose activity and vigilance may possibly thwart the secret views and arbitrary acts of the Government, and which its creation imposed upon it the duty of opposing by all the means in its power.

"Impressed with the evident inutility of the phantom of the proposed new Council I have determined to solicit your acceptance of my resignation, and that I may not henceforth be ranked amongst its Members.

"Receive, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) The DUKE DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT.

"To Monsieur the Prefect of Police."

PARIS JULY 18.

"We have just received the Madrid *Diario* of the 18th inst. It merely contains a continuation of the names of persons who have voluntarily subscribed towards the maintenance of General Quesada, and an order to all the Chiefs and Offices of the Provincial Regiments to assemble to be reviewed.

POYCERDA, JULY 8.

"The Colonel Don Joseph Mirates has just taken from the Constitutionalists, in an heroic manner, the head of his unfortunate father. He had the courage to go and take it down from the top of one of the gates of Lerida, where it was exhibited. The soldiers who were on guard at the spot have all been condemned to death, on the charge of having accepted a bribe, which is false. The same officer beat the Constitutionalists at Graenet, on the 1st July, and took from them a considerable sum of money.

(BY AN EXTRAORDINARY COURIER)

"MADRID, JULY 12.

"The 2d corps has continued its movement against the troops of Bodaseros, assembled at Murcia. It was thought that the General would have defended the important position which he occupied; but as soon as our advance guard arrived at Elche, the enemy retired in all haste. Two entire regiments, with their officers and standard (the infantry regiment Lorca, and the Queen's Cavalry Corps), came over to our troops amidst shouts of "Long live Ferdinand!"

"Count Molitor entered Mucia on the 7th, where he was perfectly well received. On the same day, our troops proceeded onward against Carthagena and Grenada.

"General Bordesoult, who has formed the blockade of Cadiz by land, is incessantly occupied in completing it by sea, in concert with Rear-Admiral Humelin. Already several light vessels are cruizing before the port, and seconding our fleet. Fifty coasters which were watching an occasion to introduce grain, have been captured or dispersed.

"SEVILLE, JULY 5.

"The brigade of dragoons of General St. Mars has overtaken the artilery of General Lopes Banos, at Huebla, and forced the enemy to abandon 20 pieces of cannon, and 30 caisons of artillery.

"Andalusia is animated with the same Royalist sentiments which predominate in all the other provinces of Spain.

"WATARO, JULY 14.

"General Searfield, who had been nominated to replace Mina in the Government of Catalonia has joined Marshal, and presented his submission to the King. This General was the only military Chief amongst those opposed to the 4th Corps, whose ability was really useful to the Constitutionalists.

"The most complete anarchy reigns in Barcelona and every day fresh atrocities are committed and increase the terror of the inhabitants, of whom a great number have evacuated the town.

"The investment of Barcelona is completed the garrison has made several sorties; they have been constantly beaten, and often by forces which were inferior.

There are several French ships of war in the roads of Mataro, amoust others, *La Centaur*, of 80 guns, on board of which is the Commander in Chief of the King's naval forces in the Mediterranean.

"All these ships several of which have made prizes and captured privateers, are alternately employed in blockading Barcelona and curizing, and also in convoying traders laden with provisions and forage destined from France to Mataro, which town is now in a respectable state of defence.

"P. S. Positive advices state as certain, that the provisions in Barcelona will soon be consumed; that differences begin to be manifested between the garrison and the Chiefs. A certain number of deserters have already presented themselves at our advanced posts. The foreign battalion is disliked; it is even disgusted itself with the duty which is imposed upon it. A numerous party of Royalists await with impatience the moment when they can act with any chance of success.

"The head-quarters established at Saria, a small league distant from the town.

We have received a Lisbon Mail, bringing papers to the 8th inst. They contain a circular, addressed by the Count de Palmella to the Portugues Ministers at Foreign Courts, announcing the Counter-Revolution which had taken place, and giving a brief history of the events that preceded and followed that anspicious change. This official document we received throught a private channel, and laid before our readers last Wednesday.

We are glad to perceive by these Papers, that the services of this brave and loyal men, who at the resignation of the noble-minded Amarante took up arms to deliver their King and country from the faction that tyrannised over both are not forgotten by his Most Faiteful Mhjssty. He has ordered gold medals to be distri-

shuted to the officers, and silver ones to the men, who formed part of the regene rating army, as it was justly called.

(FROM THE MONITEUR.)

"The Pope has met with a serious accident. On the evening of the 6th he fell, in rising from his chair, and fractured the neck of the femoral bone. He was alone at the time, but his cries brought his attendants, & he was removed to bed. The surgeons had not informed him of the fracture. On the evening of the 7th he was seized with fever, and on the following day it was reported in Rome that his Holiness was in great danger.

NEWS ARRIVED BY EXPRESS.

JUNE 26, SIX O'CLOCK.

Great disorder exists in Madrid; the Duke of Angouleme begins to oppose the Regency, and to rule in every thing. To morrow is fixed to reinstall, with the greatest Solemnity, the tribunal of the Inquisition. The Soldiers of that wise nation, formerly called *great nation*, are to preside at such an illustrious and interesting formality. A few days ago a rumour was spread that Ballasteros was to approach the capital, and a general alarm took possession of the French.

Yesterday the French stationed in the Contado de Niella not far from Seville, set out with great precipitation. It is affirmed that 700 of the guerillas formed by the Constitutionalists emigrated from Seville, have destroyed 300 French assembled at Osune.

[*Private Letter Cadiz,—June 26.*

CORUNNA PAPERS.

(*From the Diario Constitucional de la Courna* of July 13.)

CORUNNA, JULY 12.

General Wilson, having on his arrival at Carunna known that the new Regency of Seville had, on his arrival at the Isle of Leon, restored to the King all his Constitutional authority, wrote to the Count of Carthagena (Morillo) to inform him of the event, and to desire that as he was charged with distributing aid to the patriotic Spaniards defending their Constitution, they might unite to secure the internal peace of the province, whatever might be the opinion of the Cortes as to Legislative measures, so as to oppose the foreigners invading our country.

The Count of Carthagena did not accept this proposition, but on the contrary suggested to General Wilson to counsel the Spagiards in general to submit to the enemay, and, notwitstanding the restoration of authority to the King, to disobey the Cortes. General Wilson having received this answer transmitted it to General Quiroga, with the following letter:—

"SENOR GENERAL—I have the honour to send your Excellency copies of the correspondence which has passed between the Count of Carthagena and and myself.

"Your Excellency will see that I took advantage of an opportunity which appeared favourable to penetrate the views of the Count of Carthagena, and to re-establish the harmony and union so desirable, and on which depends the general safety.

"Unfortunately the understanding between Gen. Morillo and the invader opposes invincible obstacles.

"I shall conclude, that all sacrifices which a stranger can make, and which honour permits, I shall always be ready to offer in behalf of the generous Spanish people; but in the present state of things, and in the situation in which I am placed, I can do no more than repeat my determination to suffer the same lot as the Spaniards, be it what it may.

"I pray your Excellency to receive the assurances of the high consideration, &c.

ROBERT WILSON.

"Corunna, July 10, 1823."

Every preparation was making at Corunna for the defence of that place.

British Tradeller. July 18.

"CORFU, JUNE 3.

"The latest accounts from the Morea are favourable to the Greeks; COLOCOTRONI has submitted, and their whole force is said to be near 50'000 men. Hitherto they have been chiefly in want of money, but they have now received some from the Society in England, and the promise of a further supply. They are now negociating with the Albanians, and if they can raise the sum which these people require, the consequence may be decisive. The Suliots are with them, even without money, and the Albanians would rather be with them than with the Pacha of Scutari, who on his side makes them very tempting offers. He required from the Divan Five Millions of Piastres to give the Albanians; but the SULTAN seems unwilling, or perhaps unable at present, to sacrifice so large a sum. It is true that the Chiefs of the Insurgents do not agree together; this proceeds from their ambitious and rapacious disposition; but when danger is to be apprehended from the Turks, harmony is soon restored. The declaration published by Lord STRANGFORD relative to the resolutions of the Congress at Verona, has rather increased than suppressed the courage of the Greeks, who declare they will not listen to any proposals for a compromise."

ODESSA, JUNE 18.—Letters from Constantinople of the 11th of this month say, that the Porte has received authentic information of the organization of the new Government of the Morea; and it appears that it begins to renounce the delusion which made it expect early to subdue that country. Greece presents at this moment a picture of perfect concord, whatever its adversaries may say. On the 27th of May, Lord STRANGFORD transmitted to the Reis Effendi a circumstantial Note relative to the capture of five vessels under the Russian flags, in which his Lordship threatens the Porte with the animadversion of all the European Powers; but the Turkish Government seems to pay little regard to it. The Ipsariots have been charged by their Government with the blockade of the Dardanelles.

The Courier July 15.

IRELAND.—TWELTH OF JULY.

(FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING MAIL.)

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.—We are sorry to find, by a letter from Armagh, that the 12th of July has not passed over in that quarter, with the same perfect tranquillity which distinguished it in this City. A small party of Orangemen returning from the village of Killaleagh, to their home in Crossdawl, were waylaid and attacked by an immense number of Ribbonmen. The Protestant party immediately retired and took refuge in the house of a man named Hamilton, in the townland of Crann—the Ribbonmen followed, and commenced a furious attack upon the house—from which some shots were fired upon the assailants, one of whom is dead, and one or two others wounded. The owner of the house, and one or two others of the party have surrendered themselves, and are committed for trial. Would to God the Orangemen of that vicinity had but followed the wise example set by their brethren of Dublin!

(FROM SAUNDERS'S NEWS-LETTER.)

We made particular inquiries at the Police-offices yesterday, and find that the whole of Friday and Saturday nights passed off without the least disturbances whatever. We never recollect to have observed the city of Dublin and vicinity more tranquil.

A false rumour was in circulation on Saturday, when, as it was said, a man was fired at from a house in Anglesea-street. An individual in that street was cleaning a blunderbuss, which had been loaded with powder unknown to him; it went off by accident. This explosion it was that gave rise to the above story.

(FROM THE DUBLIN MORNING POST)

The twelth of July has passed off without disturbance or noise, save the unusually loud ringing of the bells of St. Werburgh's Church. The Statute in College green was not, on this occasion, guarded by horse and foot police, moving round it in a circle; no flag was hoisted on Bedford Tower; and were it not for the aforesaid unnecessary noise of the bells, we should not have recollected that it was a day herotofore given up to riot, drunkenness, and discharging of fire arms. At the theatre there was not the slight manifestation of party-feeling; not even from the upper gallery was there a joke for or against the dressing. At the Catholic Association the subject was not even casually mentioned. This was as it should be; the trick has been to magnify this affair—to make the Government believe that a regiment should be employed instead of a couple of watchmen. We are sorry that some of our cotemporaries co-operate in producing the effect by their manner of treating the subject. There is nothing necessary, however, to effect the object so much to be desired, of causing the 12th of July, and the 4th of November to pass over as quietly as the other days of the year, but to prevent noisy demonstrations, and to send a policeman to undress the Statue, should any person be silly enough to dress it.

The Courier July 17.

(FROM THE CORK ADVERTISER OF TUESDAY LAST.)

ALARMING RIOT AT CORK.

The following account of the alarming riot which took place in the north part of our city on Sunday, is copied fromt the *Chronicle* of last night. It is impossiible to give an idea of the sanguinary—the ferocious spirit that seemed to actuate the infuriated rabble, nor can we praise too highly, the humanity, forbearance, and good temper, which was evinced by our exemplary Chief Magistrate, by Wm. P. White, Esq. and the peace officers who accompanied them, to these and these only, do we attribute, the bloodless termination of the riot, and the preservation of that tranquility, which was for some time seriously menaced.

Yesterday morning, whilst the Rev. Mr. O'Callhan was celebrating Mass, a drummer

of the Veteran Battalion rushed into the Chapel—snatched a large crucifix, and struck several persons with it untill it fell from his hands. He then drew his sword, wounded a man, rushed to the Altar, struck at the Priest and inflicted a slight wound on his righ arm. He was seized at this moment by the people, who would heve sacrificed him on the spot, if it were not for the active exertions of the Clergymen attached to the Chapel. Aguard, consisting of four soldiers was procured at once, to protect the unfortunate man and convey him to the guard-house; such, however, was the state of desperate excitement to which the people were roused, and so formidable had their numbers become, that it was considered unsafe to commit him to the military. He was placed within the sanctury, and every exertion was made by the Clergy to allay the ferment excited amongst the people, by assuring them that the conduct of the wretched man did not originate, as they supposed, in any party spirit—that he was a Catholic, and that he was labouring for some time under mental derangement.

About this period information was sent to the Mayor, who promptly attended, accompanied by Wm. P. White, Esq. Mr. J. P. Mathis, Mr. Hewson. Mr. Martin, and a strong military escort. The unfortunate man was taken into custoday, and the party proceeded towards the Shandon Guard-house followed by an immense number of the people. who could scarcely be deterred by the millitary from rushing on him and sacrificing him to their fury. As they passed Churchstreet, a number of desperate ruffians commenced an attack by flinging a shower of stones, upon which two shots were fired for the purpose of intimidating the mob. The party retired with haste, and lodged the maniac in the guard-house, whence he was afterwards removed to the Lunatick Asylum. The people continued to menace the guard for some time, untill a party of the Lancers arrived, when the crowd gradually dispersed.

By a Commercial House in Town, we (*Glasgow Courier*) have been favoured with a Buenos Ayres Paper, dated the 5th May. It contains a *lengthy* message from the Executive Government to the Representatves of the nation, the substance of which we may shortly sum up as follows: It draws a flattering picture of the extent, resources and prosperity of the Buenos Ayrian State; exults in the independence of the whole South American Continent; depicts in strong colours, and laments the ravage of civil war in Peru; complains bitterly of the bad faith of the Court of Brazil, regarding the territory of Monte Video, which tends to render the harmony between the two States uncertain and insecure; and enters with deep feeling into the cause of Liberty in Spain, against what they call the attac kof the Despots of Europe.

[*The Courier*,—*July* 19.

FRACAS EXTRAORDINARY.

We have been informed that a fracas extraordinary occurred on Saturday between Sir C——C——and the Editor of the *Dublin Evening Mail*. In consequence, as it is alleged, of an article published on Wednesday in that journal, Sir C——C——and Captain W——called frequently at the office in Parliament-street; at five o'clock on Saturday, they sought and obtained an interview with the Editor, who received them alone. Sir C——C——, as it is stated, demanded an explanation relative to that particular article in the *Evening Mail*, and inquired, if the "Sir C——C——" therein mentioned, alluded to him? In reply, the Editor said he would not declare that the article alluded to *him*. (Sir C. C.) neither would he say, that it did not allude to him. The next proposition made, was a demand that the writer of the article should be given up. The Editor of the *Evening Mail* answered, that such a course would be contrary to the principle upon which he had been accustomed to act. "Then," exclaimed Sir. C——C——, "You, I suppose, are prepared to become responsible for the writer?" The reply was in the affirmative; if our information be correct, Sir C——C——struck the Editor, and was struck in turn. Captain W——, it is also said, assaulted the Editor. "That will prove the dearest blow you, gentlemen, ever gave," was the last remark of the Editor and the conclusion of the trausaction. The military gentlemen then retired.—Yesterday, the affair having transpired the magistrates of the head-office of police caused all the parties to give bail, in order to prevent any breach of the peace; the required securities were entered into, and there, for the present, the matter reats.

The following is the offensive article alluded to:

"A most worthy and distinguished friend of ours, has this moment (two o'clock) mentioned to us in a note, that the character given by our reporter to Sir C—l—n C—mpb—ll, in our account of the Carnival, was not happily chosen. We said that Mr.——had a train or *tail*-bearer. Had we, in contradistinctien, added that Sir C——C——despised *tale-bearers* of every description, and that his train was not, therefore, borne by any subordinate person, we should only have done justice to the character of this highly respectable gentleman and distinguished soldier."—*Dublin Papers.*

THE ARMY.

(FROM SATURDAY NIGHTS GAZETTE.)

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, July 11.

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards, W. D. Davies, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Baird, promoted in the 48th Foot. Dated July 3, 1823.

8th Regiment of Light Dragoons Captain W. Cartwright, from half-pay 76th Foot, vice T. Warrington, who exchanges, receiving the difference between a full-pay Troop and a full pay Company, dated July 2 1823, and Captain I. D. Campbell, from half-pay 63d Foot, vice Y. Johnson, who exchanges, the difference, dated July 3, 1823, to be Captains; Cornet C. S. Malet, from half-pay 21st Light Dragoons, vice A. C. M'Murdo, who exchanges receiving the difference, dated as above, to be Cornet; Paymaster J. G. Whitaker, from half-pay 21st Light Dragoons, vice J. S. Darby, who exchanges, dated as above, to be Paymaster.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards. Ensign St. J. Dent from the 61st Foot, to be Ensign and Lieutenant vice Berkeley, who exchanges. Dated June 19 1823.

28th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant A. O. Dalgleish to be Captain, by purchase, vice Arbuthnot, promoted, dated July 3, 1823; Ensign J. A. Messiter to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dalgleish, dated as above; and W. J. J. Irving, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Messiter, dated as above.

47th Ditto, Captain P. W. Ramsay to be Major, by purchase, vice Stanhope, promoted, dated as above; Lieutenant J. T. Keays to be Captain by purchase, vice Ramsay, dated as above; the and Ensign A. Mair, from 68th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Keays, dated as above.

48th Ditto, Cornet W. P. Baird, from the 2d Dragoon Guards, vice Bloomfield, who retires, dated July 2, 1823, and Ensign J. W. Bouverie, from the 86th Foot, vice Close who retires, dated July 3, 1823, to be Lieutenants by purchase.

61st Ditto, Ensign and Lieutenant G. C. Grantley Fitzharding Berkeley, from the Coldstream Foot Guards, to be Ensign, vice Dent, who exchanges. Dated June 19, 1823.

67th Ditto, Lieutenant C. M. Harrison to be Captain, by purchase, vice Algeo promoted, dated July 3, 1823, and Ensign C. Tinling, from the 76th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Harrison, dated July 3, 1823.

Ceylon Regiment, Captain J. Taree, from half-pay 3d, Ceylon Regiment, to be Captain, vice H. Cooper, who exchanges Dated as above.

2d Ditto, Captain H. V. Barnard, from the 2d-Life Guards, to be Major, by purchase, vice Spawforth, who retires. Dated a bove.

Cape Corps (Infantry) Brevet Lieutenant-Col. G. O'Malley, from half-pay 60th Foot, to be Major, vice Brooke appointed Permanent Assistant Quartermaster-General. Dated as above.

3d Royal Veteran Battalion Captain R. Martin, from half-pay 82d Foot, to be Captain, vice G. Young, who returns to his former situation on the retired list Dated as above.

UNATTACHED.—Capt. C. G. J. Arbuthnot, from the 28th Foot, to be Major of Infantry, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel F. Power, who retires. Dated as above.

STAFF.—Colonel W. Marlay, Permanent Assistant-Quartermaster General, to be deputy Quartermaster-General to the King's troops serving in the East Indies, vice Stanhope, who retires, dated as above; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Riddell, to be Permanent Assistant Quartermaster-General and Lieut.-Colonel, vice Marlay, dated as above; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W. Warre, from half-pay 23 Light Dragoons, to be Permanent Assistant Quartermaster General and Major vice Riddell, dated as above; Major H. G. Brooke, from the Cape Corps, to be Permanent Assistant-Quartermaster-General and Major, vice Sir C. B. Vere who retires upon half-pay 60th Foot, dated July 4, 1823.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff-Surgeon J. Clarke, M. D. to be Physician to the Forces, vice O'Leary, deceased, July 3, 1823; Assistant Surgeon John Wyer, from half-pay 81st Foot Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, dated June 25, 1823.

Office of Ordnance, July 11.

Royal Regiment of Artillery, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bull to be Major, vice F. Power, retired, dated 3d July. 1823; Captain J. S. Bastard, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Bull, dated as above; First Lieutenant T. Bowlby to be Second Captain, dated as above; First Lieutenant J. Dalzell, from half-pay, to be First Lieutenant, vice Sharpin, retired on half-pay, dated 1st July, 1823.

(FROM SATURDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE.)

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, July 18.

3d Regiment of Light Dragoons. Captain R. S. Sitwell to be Major, without purchase vice Hatchins, deceased, and Lieutenant W. Manful to be Capt. vice Sitwell, both dated July 10. 1823—Cornet H. Phillips, from the half-pay of the 10th Light Dragoons vice Sir T. W. White,

who exchanges, receiving the difference, dated July 9 1833; and M. J. R. Earl of Roscommon, without purchase. Dated July 10, 1823, to be Cornets.

10th Regiment of Foot Ensign R Birch to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Molyneux promoted in the 2d Ceylon Regiment; and H. A. Hankey Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, viee Birch Both dated June 26, 1823.

17th Ditto, Lieutenant W. M. Yorke to be Captain by purchase, vice Gladwin who retires. Dated July 10, 1823.

61st Ditto, Captain J. Wholfe from half-pay of the Regiment, to be Captain, vice J. Chancellor who exchanges receiving the difference. Dated as above.

68th Ditto, H. Smyth, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mair, promoted in the 47th Foot. Dated as above.

69th Ditto.—Ensign C. Stewart to be Lieutenant without purchase vice Windsor deceased.—J. J. Hamilton, Gent. to be Ensign vice Stewart. Both Dated July 10, 1823.

76th Ditto,—R. Shepperl, gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Tinling promoted in the 67th Foot. Dated July 10, 1823.

78th Ditto.—H. Holyoake gent. to be Ensign, by purchase vice J. J. Hamilton, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated July 10, 1823.

86th ditto —E. Jekyll, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase vice Bouverie promoted in the 48th Foot. Dated July 10, 1823.

2d West India Regiment.—Ensign W Spence to be Lieutenant without purchase vice Maclean, deceased.—J Hanna, gent. to be Ensign, vice Spence. Loth dated July 10, 1823.

Brevet.—Capt. G. C. Coffin, and Capt. E. C. Wilford, of the Royal Artillery, to be Majors of the Army. Dated July 19, 1821.

Memorandum.—Major H. Bristow, on half-pay 38th Foot, has been removed from the Service. Dated July 12, 1823.

Office of Ordnance, July 15.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—First Lieut. H. G. Bollero, from the half-pay, to be First Lieut. vice Elton, deceased Second Lieut. W. C. Forbes to be First Lieut. Dated May 25, 1823.

THE ARMY.

The Guards.—The 3d Battalion of the Grenadier Guards have received orders to march from the King's Mew: Barracks to the Tower of London, on the 25th instant, for the purpose of relieving the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, which is ordered to proceed from that station on Friday next to Paddington and to embark on board canal boats for Liverpool.

The 1st Battalion of the Coldstream, on its arrival at Liverpool, is to be conveyed thence to Dublin, to relieve the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, which is ordered to England.

The 2d Battalion of the Grenadier Guards is ordered to march, on the 25th instant, from Buckingham-house, Kensington, and the Magazine, Barracks, to the King's Mews.

The half-yearly change of quarters of the whole of the Guards will take place on the 25th August:

The route of the 1st (Royal) Regiment of Dragoons has been changed. It was directed at first, to proceed to Manchester, but it has been subsequently ordered to march to York. The Regiment will arrive at Doncaster, on its route to York, on the 26th instant.

The depot of the 34th Regiment of Foot arrived at Woolwich, on Saturday last.

The 14th (or the Duchess of York's Own) Regimen of Dragoons will arrive at Radipole on the 24th inst.

The 15th (or the King's) Regiment of Light Dragoons (Hussars), which marched from Hounslow on the 16th inst. will arrive at Canterbury to morrow.

The 7th (or the Queen's Own) Regiment of Light Dragoons (Hussars), has arrived at Brighton and has detached to Chichester and Hastings.

The 2d (or Royal North Britain) Regiment of Dragoons will arrive at Newcastle from Pierhill to-morrow.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE HAMPSHIRE TELEGRAPH.)

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 19.

The Royal Squadron.—We understand his Majesty will not defer his intention of embarking on his acquatic excursions beyond the 3d of next month. The Royal yachts—Royal George, (Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Charles Paget), Royal Sovereing, and Prince Regent, (which are quite ready for the reception of his Majesty and distinguished attendants), we understand, will proceed on a short cruize on Monday morning.—It is expected the Hussar, Rifleman, and Camelion, will form a part of the Royal squadron.

This morning his Majesty's brig Alacrity, Captain Porter, arrived from Valparaiso and Rio Janeiro, bringing upwards of a million of dollars, the property of Merchants. She left the former port on the 7th of February, and Rio the 30th May.

From the LONDON GAZETTE July 19.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 16th July, 1823, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. James Walter, Earl of Verulam, to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Hertford, his Lordship this day took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon instead of the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

Carlton-House, July 16.

This day Monsicur Boreel, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Majesty the King of the Netherlands during the absence of his Excellency Baron Fagel), had a private audience of his Majesty to deliver his credentials; to which he was introduced by the Right Hon. George Canning his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Robert Chester, Knt. Master of the Ceremonies.

Foreign Office July, 17.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Sir Edward Thornton, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Most Faithful Majesty.

Foreign Office, July 19.

The King has been pleased to appoint Joseph Pilman Clarke Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul-General at Cape Verde Islands, to reside at St. ago. The King has also been pleased to approve of Mr. Francisco Rebello de Andrade to act, pro tempore, as Consul-General in London, for his Most, Faithful Majesty.

Lord Chamberlain's-Office, July 18.

The Lord Chamberlain has appointed the Reverend Frederick David Perkins, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, in the room of the Reverend Doctor Perkins resigned.

THE ARMY.

HORSE GUARD, APRIL 30, 1823.

At a General Court Martial, held at Brimstonehill, St Christopher's on the 20th November 1822, and continued by adjournments to the 2d December following, Brevet Major Andrew Wilder, Captain in the 35th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges, viz.

1st. "For scandalous and disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in conducting himself in a most riotous and disorderly manner, in or near the Mess-room, on the night of the 2d of July, 1822, and striking, or attempting to strike, or kick, Lieut. Colonel Macalister, on the half-pay of the 35th Regiment, private William Loader (the Mess Waiter and Ann Loader, his wife.

2d. "For conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman, in behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner, on the night of the 3d of July, 1822, in or near the gallery of the quarters occupied by Captain Henry Thomas Rutherford, and other Officers of the 35th Regiment, and challenging any officer to turn out, saying 'he was their man,' or words to that effect, to the annoyance of the Officers, and the disturbance of their families residing in the said gallery; such conduct tending to lower himself as an Officer in the opinion of the men, and thereby destroying this discipline of and respect due to, the service."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

"The Court having seperately, and maturely and deliberately weighed and considered, the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecutor, as well as what has been offered by the prisoner in his defence, is of opinion as follows, viz.

"That the Prisoner Brevet Major Andrew Wilder, Captain in the 35th Regiment of Foot, is Guilty of the First Charge, with the exception of that part of it, which relates to the striking Lieut. William Macalister, of the half-pay of the 35th Regiment, no proof having been brought forward to establish that fact.

"With respect to the Second Charge, the Court is of opinion that the Prisoner, Brevet Major Andrew Wilder, Captain in the 35th Regiment is Guilty of the whole and every part thereof,

"The Court having thus found the Prisoner Brevet Major Andrew Wilder, Captain in the 35th regiment, Guilty of the First Charge, with the exception of that part of it, referred. to, and to the full extent of the Second, the same being in breach of the Articles of War, doth sentence and adjudge him, the said Brevet Major Andrew Wilder, Captain in the 35th Regiment, to be discharged his Majesty's service."

"The Court having performed a duty it was incumbent on it to do, most humbly begs leave in consideration of the length of service of Brevet Major Wilder, of his having been wounded at the battle of Maida, the consequent impression on the minds of the Court, from the wound having been in the head, that a very small portion of wine may affect him, as also the destitute situation in which his wife and family will

be plunged, to recommend him to the most gracious clemency of his Majesty.

"The Court cannot close its proceedings without adverting to their extraordinary length, solely to be attributed to the multiplicity of questions, which it has been compelled to ask, in consequence of the vague and contradictory answers given by Officers, from whose rank and situation they had a right to expect a clear and unbiassed testimony.

"The Court must remark upon the evidence given by Lieutenant Dawson, of the 35th Regiment, which, in its opinion, was evasive, with much difficulty extracted, and with equal difficulty recorded.

"However painful it may be to animadvert upon the conduct of an old Officer, the Court feels itself imperatively called upon, and cannot consistenly with its duty withhold its strongest displeasure and indignation at the conduct of Brevet Major Edgeworth, 35th Regiment, from the commencement of this unfortunate business; in the first place making a totally unfounded report to his Commading Officer, by misleading him altogether as to the transaction of the evening of the 3d of July, in his letter of the 5th of that month, (No. 15), which must, undoubtedly, have prevented Lieut. Col. Macalister from acting with the promptitude which might have otherwise been in his power and which certainly would have prevented many of the unpleasant matter which appeared upon those proceedings; But the Court spares itself the additional pain of commenting upon the inconsistency of this Officer's evidence with his report, or with common sense, feeling convinced it must be too obvious not to forcibly attract the attention of higher authority."

His Majesty was pleased to approve and confirm the finding and sentence of the Court:—But in consideration of the recommendation of the Court, his Majesty was graciously pleased so far to extend his clemency to the Prisoner as to allow him, Brevet Major Wilder, to receive the regulated value of his Regimental Commssion.

The King was further pleased to command, that, in consequence of the evasive and objectionable manner in which Lieutenant Dawson appears on the face of the proceeding to have given his testimony, his Majesty's displeasure should be marked by the immediate removal of that Officer from the 35th regiment to the half-pay of rank; and that, in consideration of the circumstances set forth in the proceedings, together with the observations of the Court thereon, affecting the conduct of Brevet Major Edgeworth, his Majesty also was pleased to command that the said Brevet Major Edgeworth should be removed from the service, receiving the regulated value of his regimental commission.

His Majesty was pleased to observe, that the facts which have been proved before the Court, and have led to the dismissed from the service of one old Officer, the removal of another old Officer, and the placing upon half-pay of a third of inferior rank and service, appear alike disgraceful to the character of the officer and the Gentleman, and that his Majesty could not reprobate in terms sufficiently strong, some shameful habits of intemperance which have been evinced in the case of Brevet Major Wilder, habits which must ever produce scenes of riot and disorder, prejudicial to the discipline of a corps; inasmuch as by exposing the individual concerned in them, to the contempt of his inferiors, and thus effectually destroying every claim to confidence, they deprive him of that authority which cannot be properly supported, unless it be founded upon due respect for character and conduct.

The circumstances upon the face of the proceedings appearing to justify the strong observations of the Court upon the conduct of Brevet Major Edgeworth, his Majesty had no alternative than to support the well-being of the service, by visiting that officer with a strong mark of his displeasure; who, forgetful of his rank and long service, appears to have entirely lost sight of what he owed to his own character, and to the credit of his Regiment, in failing to check the disorderly conduct of those subordinate to him and in misleading his Commanding Officer by an unfounded report of the disgraceful transaction of which he was an indifferent spectator.

With regard to Lieutenant Dawson, his Majesty was pleased to express a hope, that the mark of displeasure with which he has also found it necessary to visit that officer's conduct, will be received as a general caution, that a witness giving evidence upon oath before a Court of Justice, is bound by the most solemn obligation to give the Court, in answering the questions put to him, the fullest and most unreserved information in his power; and that evasion and reluctant answers on the part of a witness, being totally inconsistent with an obligation to speak the truth, and the whole truth, must, in all cases, when brought under his Majesty's notice, subject such witness to the consequence of a course of conduct so highly improper.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief directs, that the foregoing charges against Brevet Major Andrew Wilder, Captain in the 35th Regiment, together with the finding and sentence of the Court, and his Majesty's pleasure thereon, shall be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in his Majesty's service.

By Command of his Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief.

HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-Gen

POLICE.

A Loving Couple.—Worship-Street.—Yesterday (June 9) a very respectable looking woman was brought up on a warrant at the suit of her husband, who charged her with a very grave offence, that of threatening to decapitate him with a razor.

The husband stated, that although he had been only married to the Defendant about three months, he would not live with her three months longer if she possessed the wealth of *Golconda.* Before he entered into the matrimonial state with her, she appeared to be the mildest and most inoffensive of her sex; but he soon discovered that he had married a *shrew.* To procure liquor, she would pledge any thing she could lay her hand on. He merely said to her "My duck, this wont do: you'll ruin me if you go on this game." "Ruin you!" replied she, "You have ruined me, you know, and I will be revenged; I'll cut your throat, that I will you *willin.*

Magistrate—Why surely you are not afraid she will actually deprive you of your existenee?

Husband—An't I though; if you was me, you'd be *afeared* too; she is a real *arnest* devil, upon my soul, your Worship.

Magistrate—When did she threaten you?

Husband—About three weeks ago, when she began at me like a fury, took up a knife, and I verily believe if I had not jumped up and wrenched it from her, you would not have seen me here now.

Magistrate—Don't come here with your three weeks' story. When did she last attempt your life?

Husband—Well, but she gets drunk and pawns my clothes.

Magistrate—I can't send your wife to prison because she gets drunk, or because she pledges your clothes. When did she threaten your life last?

Husband—The morning before yesterday.

Magistrate—Do you mean to swear you go in fear of your life?

"I do, 'pon my soul, sir,"—replied the intimidated husband.

The lady was then committed in default of bail, and her affrighted Adonis exalted in getting her locked up.

Yesterday (May 30,) Benjamin Doggett, the man self-accused of the murder of Mrs. Donatty, was brought up for final examination Captain Fraser (we understood) and two other officers of the Marquis of Huntlay, the ship in which Doggett sailed, were present. When he was placed at the bar.

Mr. Halls said—"Now, Doggett, some of your officers are present, and I ask you once more what induced you to make the confession which I hold in my hand, and which you voluntarily signed?"

Prisoner.—"Why, Sir, because I was wrongfully and improperly punished."

Mr. Halls then made a very longer address to the prisoner, in the course of which he remarked upon the folly and wickedness of his making such a confession, and bringing upon himself, as he had done, the stigma of having been concerned in a cruel and diabolical murder. The most minute and laborious investigation had been entered into, and in the result there was every reason to believe that the story he had told in India was a fabrication; but still he was not entirely free from suspicion, nor would he be until the real murderer was discovered. He had done one great mischief by this pretended confession—namely, that of diverting the attention of the police from the pursuit of enquiries which it was by no means impossible might have led to the detection of the real offenders; and this was a mischief for which the best conduct during the remainder of his life could scarcely atone. With respect to the ill-treatment he had complained of, he (Mr. Halls) had caused the most minute enquiry to be made, and he now believed, from all that he had been able to learn, that no improper punishment had been inflicted on board the Marquis of Huntley—no punishment but such as was absolutely necessary from the state of the ship. A court of enquiry, he found was always held before punishment was inflicted, and he had great pleasure in adding, that on no occasion was the complaining party suffered to form a part of that court. "You are now," added the worthy magistrate, "discharged: and in your future life always adhere to the truth, and endeavour to recover the good character which I have reason to believe you had maintained previous to this occurrence. Recollect that the imprisonment and degradation you have suffered were brought upon you by your own conduct,"—*Times May 31.*

A Home Thrust.—The following old story has been lately revived in an American journal, whence we copy it: A negro fellow, previous to the French revolution, being suspected of having stolen goods in his possession, was taken before a certain Justice of the Peace in the country of Philadelphia, and charged with the offence. The negro acknowledged the fact, and made the following decisive defence: "Massa Justice me know me got dem tings from Tom, dere, and me think Tom teal dem too; but what den, Massa, dey by only a piccaninny knife and a piccaninny cork screw: one cost sixpence and tudder a shilling, and me pay Tom for dem honestly, Massa. "A very pretty story, truly," said his Worship, you knew they were stolen and yet allege, in excuse, you paid honestly for them; I'll teach you better law than that, sirrah! Don't you know; Pompey, the receiver is as bad as the thief? You must, you black rascal, be severely whipped."—"Very well, Massa, if de *black* rascal be whipt for buying tolen goods, me hope de *white* rascal be whipt too, for same ting, when you catch him, as well as Pompey."—,, To be sure." replied the Justice.—,,Why dan,. "says Pompey," here be Tom's Massa; hold him fast, constable; he buy Tom as I buy de piccaninny knife, and de piccaninny corkscrew. He know berry well poor Tom be tolen from him old fadder and mudder: be knife and be corkscrew had nebber.—Such was the justice as well as the severity of Pompey's address, that after a short pause, the Magistrate, with the consent of Tom's master, dismissed him, and discharged the action.

DISCOURSE BY H. T. COLEBROOKE ESQ.

ON THE FIRST MEETING OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

"Called by the indulgence of this Meeting to a chair, which I could have wished to have seen more worthily filled upon so interesting an occasion as the first general meeting of a Society instituted for the important purpose of the advancement of knowledge in relation to Asia, I shall, with your permission, detain you a little from the special business of the day, while I draw your more particular attention to the objects of the institution for the furtherance of which we are now assembled.

"To those countries of Asia in which civilization may be justly considered to have had its origin, or to have attained its earliest growth, the rest of the civilized world owes a large debt of gratitude, which it cannot but be solicitous to repay; and England, as most advanced in refinement, is, for that very cause, the most beholdden: and by acquisition of dominion in the East, is bound by a yet closer tie. As Englishmen, we participate in the earnest wish that this duty may be fulfilled, and that obligation requited; and we share in the anxious desire of contributing to such a happy result, by promoting an interchange of benefits, and returning in an improved state that which was received in a ruder form.

"But improvement, to be efficient, must be adapted to the actual condition of things: and hence a necessity for exact information af all that is there known which belongs to science and all that is there practised which appertains to arts.

"Be it then our part to investigate the sciences of Asia, and inquire the arts of the East, with the hope of facilitating ameliorations, of which they may be found susceptible.

"In progress of such researches, it is not perhaps too much to expect that something may yet be gleaned for the advancement of knowledge and improvement of arts at home. In many recent instances, inventive faculties have been tasked to devise anew, what might have been as readily copied from an Oriental type; or unacknowledged imitation has reproduced in Europe, with an air of novelty, what had been for ages familiar in the East. Nor is that source to be considered as already exhausted. In beauty of fabric, in simplicity of process there possibly yet remains something to be learnt from China, from Japan, from India, which the refinement of Europe need not disdain.

"The characteristic of the arts in Asia is simplicity. With rude implements, and by coarse means, arduous tasks have been achieved and the most finished results have been obtained; which for a long period, were scarcely equalled, and have but recently been surpassed by polished artifice and refined skill in Europe. Were it a question of mere curiosity, what were the rude means by which such things have been accomplished? The question, however, is not a merely idle one. It may be investigated with confidence that an useful answer will be derived. If it do not point to the way of perfecting European skill, it assuredly will to that of augmenting Asiatic attainment.

"The course of inquiry into the arts, as into the sciences of Asia, cannot fail of leading to much which is curious and instructive. The enquiry extends over regions the most anciently and the most numerously peopled on the globe. The range of research is as wide as those regions are vast, and as various as the people who inhabit them are diversified. It embraces their ancient and modern history, their civil policy, their long-enduring institutions, their manners and their customs, their languages and their literature, their sciences, speculative and practical: in short, the progress of knowledge among them, the pitch which it has attained, and last, but most important, the means of its extension.

"In speaking of the history of Asiatic nations, (and it is in Asia that recorded and authentic history of mankind commences), I do not refer merely to the succession of political struggles, national conflicts, and warlike achievments, but rather to less conspicuous, yet more important occurrences, which directly concern the structure of society, the civil institutions of nations, their internal more than their external relations; and the yet less prominent but more momentous events, which affect society universally, and advance it in the scale of civilized life.

"It is the history of the human mind which is most diligently to be investigated: the discoveries of the wise, the inventions of the ingenious, and the contrivances of the skilful.

"Nothing which has much engaged the thoughts of man is foreign to our inquiry, within the local limits which we have prescribed to it. We do not exclude from our research the political transactions of Asiatic philosophers. The first are necessarily connected, in no small degree, with the history of the progress of society; the latter have great influence on the literary, the speculative, and the practical avocations of men.

"Nor is the ascertainment of any fact to be considered destitute of use. The aberations of the human mind are a part of its history. It is neither uninteresting nor useless to ascertain what it is that ingenious men have done, and contemplative minds have thought, in former times; even where they have erred: especially where their error has been graced by elegance, or redeemed by tasteful fancy.

"Mythology then, however futile, must, for those reasons, be noticed. It influences the manners, it pervades the literature of nations which have admitted it.

"Philosophy of ancient times must be studied, though it be the edifice of large inference, raised on the scanty ground of assumed premises. Such as it is, most assiduously has if been cultivated by Oriental nations, from the further India to Asiatic Greece. The more it is investigated, the more intimate will the relation be found between the philosophy of Greece and that of India. Whichever is the type, or the copy, whichever has borrowed, or has lent, certain it is that the one will serve to elucidate the other. The philosophy of India may be employed for a commentary on that of Greece, and conversely, Grecian philosophy will help to explain Indian. That of Arabia, too, avowedly copied from the Grecian model, has preserved much which else might have been lost. A part has been restored through the medium of translation; and more may yet be retrieved from Arabic stores.

"The ancient language of India, the polished Sanscrit, not unallied to Greek and various other languages of Europe, may yet contribute something to their elucidation; and still more to the not unimportant subject of general grammer.

"Though attic taste be wanting in the literary performances of Asia, they are not, on that sole ground, to be utterly neglected, Much that is interesting may yet be elicited from Arabic and Sanscrit lore, from Arabian and Indian antiquities.

"Connected as those highly polished and refined languages are with other tongues, they deserve to be studied for the sake of the particular dialects and idioms to which they bear relation: for their own sake, that is, for the literature which appertains to them; and for the annalysis of language in general, which has been unsuccessfully attempted on too narrow ground, but may be prosecuted with effect upon wider induction.

"The same is to be said of Chinese literature and language: This field of research, which is now open to us, may be cultivated with confident reliance on a successful result; making us better acquainted with a singular people, whose manners, institutions, opinions, arts and productions, differ most widely from those of the West; and through them, perhaps with other tribes of Taratic race, still more singular and still less known,

"Wide as is the geographical extent of the region to which primarily our attention is directed, and from which our association has taken its designation, the range of our research is not confined to those geographical limits. Western Asia has, in all times, maintained intimate relation with contiguous, and, not unfrequently, with distant countries: and that connection will justify, and often render necessary, excursive disquisition beyond its bounds. We may lay claim to many Grecian topics, as bearing relation to Asiatic Greece; to numerous topics of yet higher interest, connected with Syria, with Chaldea, with Palestine. Arabian literature will conduct us still further. Wherever it has followed the footsteps of Moslem conquest, inquiry will pursue its trace. Attending the Arabs in Egypt, the Moors in Africa; accompanying these into Spain, and cultivated there with assiduity, it must be investigated without exclusion of countries into which it made its way.

"Neither are our researchs limited to the old continent, nor to the history and pursuits of ancient times. Modern enterprize has added to the known world a second Asiatic continent, which British colonies have annexed to the British domain. The situation of Austral Asia connects it with the Indian Arrchipelago. Its occupaton by English colonies brings it in relation with British India. Of that new country, where every thing is strange, much is yet to be learnt. Its singular physical geography, its peculiar productions, the phænomena of its climate, present numerous subjects of inquiry: and various difficulties are to be overcome, in the

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solution of the problem of adopting the arts of Europe to the novel situation of the distant territory. The Asiatic Society of Great Britain will contribute its aid towards the acccomplishment of those important subjects.

"Remote as are the regions to which our attention is turned, no country enjoys greater advantages than Great Britain, for conducting inquiries respecting them. Possesing a great Asiatic empire, its influence extends far beyond its direct and local authority, Both within its territorial limits and without them, the public functionaries have occasion for acquiring varied information and correct knowledge of the people, and of the country. Political transactions, operations of war, relations of commerce, the pursuits of business, the enterprize of curiosity, the desire of scientific acquirements, carry British subjects to the most distant and the most secluded spots. Their duties, their professions lead them abroad and they avail themselves of opportunity thus afforded, for acquisition of accurate acquaintance with matters presented to their notice One requisite is there wanting, as long since remarked by the venerable founder of the Asiatic Society of Bengal: it is leisure; but that is enjoyed on their return to their native country. Here may be arranged the treasured knowledge which they bring with them; the written or the remembered information which they have gathered. Here are preserved in public and private repositories, manuscript books collected in the East, exempt from the prompt decay which would there have over taken them. Here, too, are preserved, in the archives of families, the manuscript observations of individuals whose diffidence has prevented them from giving to the public the fruits of their labours in a detached form.

"An association established in Great Britain, with views analogous to those for which the parent society of Bengal was instituted, and which, happily, are adopted by societies which have arisen at other British stations in Asia, at Bombay, at Madras, at Bencoolen, will furnish inducements to those, who, during their sojourn abroad, have contributed their efforts for the promotion of knowledge, to continue their exertions after their return. It will serve to assemble scattered materials, which are now liable to be lost to the public for want of a vehicle of publication. It will lead to a more diligent examination of the treasures of Oriental Literature preserved in public and private libraries. In cordial co-operation with the existing societies in India it will assist their labours, and will be assisted by them. It will tend to an object first in importance: the increase of knowledge in Asia, by diffusion of European science. And whence can this be so effectually done as from Great Britain?

"For such purposes we are associated; and to such ends our efforts are directed. To further these objects we are now assembled; and the measures which will be proposed to you, gentlemen, are designed for the commencement of a course, which I confidently trust may, in its progress,, be eminently successful, and largely contribute to the augmented enjoyments of the innumerable people subject to British sway abroad; and (with humility and deference be it spoken, yet not without aspiration after public usefulness), conspicuously tend to British prosperity, as connected with Asia."

[*The Asiatic Journal for May.*

Gretna Green.—Monday, Thomas Pert, Esq. a young gentleman residing at Butterwick, passed through Doncaster, on a trip to Gretna Green, with a rich heiress, a Miss Hickson, of Gringley-on-the Hill. The happy couple reached that place on their return at an early hour on Friday morning, and proceeded, in a carriage and four fine greys, to pass the honey-moon in the Isle of Axholme.

Lovers are in general a vile set of mendicants, and, like most beggars, very humble till they gain the objects of their petition: they then discredit your favours, by the licentious abuse of them. If lovers in a manly manner would solicit a lady's hand, there would be no occasion for all the whining and mumping of these amorous mendicants, and openness and honour on both sides would form the basis of this confidential treaty.

The Calcutta Journal, October 20.

(From the Literary Gazette.)

"Whether the following is to be regarded as a privilege or a duty I cannot pretend to say, however I *fancy* it is obsolete. The King's Lords of the Bedchamber ought to lie every night on a pallet by the King.

On the subject of *names* there is a great deal of whimsical matter, of which a page or two will convey the illustration—

"On the rumoured resignation of the Russian Admiral Puke; while the *Arch Duke Constantine* presided at the Admiralty:

I am *sick* of the service—so tell the Grand Duke
I've *thrown* up *my Commission*—your Servant,
JOHN PUKE.

"The following being said to be written by a *Peer*, (or spoken extempore as report goes,) *he* must be answerable for any penalties attaching to the crime of *Scandalum Magnatum*:

"On being told that the Bishop of C. (Dr. Goodenough) was appointed to preach before the House of Peers—

"'Tis *well enough that Goodenough*
Before the Lords should preach;
For *sure enough* they're *bad enough*
He undertakes to teach."

"When the above most respectable Prelate was made Bishop of C. a certain Dignitary, whom the public had expected to get the appointmen, being asked by a friend how he came not to be the new bishop, replied, because I was not *Good enough!*

"A person whose name was Gun, complaining to a friend that his Attorney, in his bill had not *let him off easily*—That is no wonder, answered his friend, as he *charged you too high*.* - - -

"Though not perhaps to be reckoned amongst *puns*, yet the *names* of things as well as persons, are liable to very odd perversions. I do not like the name of our gold coin the *Sovereign* on this account. We need be careful of not incurring the charge of High Treason, by our common expressions concerning it. How strangely the following must sound to any *loyal* ear:

"I have got a *dreadfully bad* Sovereign.
"I wish I could *change* my Sovereign.
"I am sure the Sovereign I have got is not *worth twenty shillings.*
"I have but *half* Sovereign.

"And how many of his Majesty's most devoted subjects, if they were to speak their minds freely, must cordially and daily wish, to have *more Sovereigns than one.*

"To console however the friends of Monarchy, we may be just as certain that every person in his Majesty's dominions would rather have *one* than *none.* - - -

"A Clergyman of the name of *Friend*, who had got possession of a living in a way that rendered it doubtful whether it might not be regarded as a simoniacal contract, was imprudent enough to ask a neighbouring Clergyman to preach for him on the day he was to read in (as it is called,) who had *remonstrated*, with him in the course of the *negociation*, and being humorously inclined, to the great consternation of the new Incumbent, sitting in the desk below him, chose for his Text, *Friend*, how camest thou in hither?'

"On Lord *Rockingham's* becoming Minister during our disputes with America, a declaratory Bill being brought into the House of Commons, which was judged to be too tame a measure by the adverse party, the following distich appeared in the papers—

You had better *declare*, which you may without shocking' em.
That the Nation's *asleep*, and the Minister *Rocking' em.*

"An *old* gentleman of the name of *Gould* having married a very young wife, wrote a poetical epistle to a friend, to inform him of it, and concluded it thus:

"So you see, my dear Sir, though I'm eighty years old,
A Girl of Eighteen is in love with *old Gould.*"
To which his friend replied:—
"A Girl of Eighteen may love Gould it is true.
But believe me, dear Sir, it is Gold without *U!*"

"The following is a curious, because a very *grave pun* upon names, extracted from Fuller's '*Grave Thoughts*,' and cited by Mr. Southey, in his Life of Wesly. "When worthy Master Hern, famous for his *living*, *preaching*, and *writing*, lay on his *death bed* (rich only in goodness and children,) his wife made such womanish lamentations, what should become of her little ones? Peace, sweet heart, said he, *that* God who fedeth the *Ravens* will not starve the *Herns*. A speech censured as *light* by some, observed by others as *prophetical*; as indeed it came to pass that they were all well disposed of."

We will finish our examples of the Author on Names with an anecdote of which the *name* of Wesley reminds us, and which we believe is more original (never having been in print) than some of those we have just repeated. John Wesley, in a considerable party, had been maintaining with great earnestness the doctrine of *Vox Populi*, *Vox Dei*, against his sister, whose talents were not unworthy of the family to which she belonged. At last the preacher, to put an end to the controversy, put his argument in the shape of a dictum, and said, "I tell you sister, the voice of the people is the voice of God."—"Yes, (she replied, mildly,) it cried 'Crucify *him*, crucify *him*!'" A more admirable answer was perhaps never given.

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* We remember to have heard as good a story as this, relating to one Alexander Gun, who belonged to the Customs at Edinburgh, and was dismissed for improper conduct. The entry opposite his name in the Books, stood thus.—*A. Gun discharged for making a false report*"—Ed.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON THE PICTURE OF A YOUNG GIRL.

A beautiful and laughing thing,
Just in her first apparelling
Of girlish loveliness: blue eyes,
Such blue as in the violet dwells,
And rose-bud lips of sweets, such sweets
The bee hoards in his fragrant cells.
'Tis not a blush upon her cheek—
Oh blushes but of love can speak;
That brow is all too free from care.
For Love to be a dweller there.
Alas, that Love should ever fling
One shadow from his radiant wing!
But that fair cheek knows not a cloud,
And health and hope are in its dyes,
She has been over hill and dale,
Chasing the summer butterflies.
Yet there is malice in her smile,
As if she felt her woman's power,
And had a gift of prophecy,
To look upon that coming hour
When, feared by some, yet loved by all,
Young Beauty holds her festival,

L. E. L.

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